

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV - NO. 24.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 752

THE IMMENSE RUSH FOR THIN CLOTHING STILL CONTINUES.

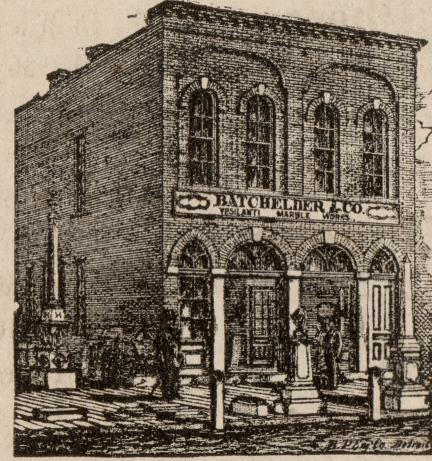
We have never been so busy as during the past week, and have been compelled to use Cutters, Stock Clerks, and Cash Boys as Salesmen, and even then have not been able to wait on all of our customers. We have on hand all of the most desirable goods for Summer Wear, made up in the latest styles. Blue Suits, in all qualities, \$7.50 up. Black Flannel coats at \$2.50. Fine light colored Cassimere Suits, made equal to Custom Work, \$12, \$14, and \$15; these goods are just the same as Merchant Tailors charge \$25 to \$30. New lots of choice white vests at \$1.50 and \$2, just received. A good Tweed suit for \$4. Large lines of good white vests, at \$1. An immense stock of light weight pantaloons from 75¢ to \$5. In these goods we have a great many special bargains. Splendid bargains in our furnishing department. Our 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c undershirt are all extra good value. Our 50c colored and 75c white shirts surpass all others. Our hat and cap stock is very large. In this market we are meeting with unequalled success. Large lines of fine soft goods, new and stylish Derbys, and immense stock of straws. Our large stock and popular prices win.

MABLEY, the One-Price Clothier,

710

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

THE YPSILANTI
MARBLE WORKS,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKETSHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

H. B. BATCHELDER,
G. W. LOUGHBRIDGE,
J. H. WILCOX.

737

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority, and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections.

CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BOOT, SHOE,
AND
REPAIR SHOP

East end Cross Street Bridge, nearly opposite the Follett House.

All work done in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. REPAIRING LADIES FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. I have faith to believe I can please the most fastidious.

LEWIS MILLER.



GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELLOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESALE BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured by the USE of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

It DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.

N.B.—Sent by Mail. Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. H. CRITTENDON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

127 772

The "CROWNING GLORY" Is the only Cooking Stove in the country with the Baking OVEN EXTENDING BEHIND, and over the front extending into a PORTABLE PLANTHED COOKING RESERVOIR. It is manufactured only by SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO.

Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by one enterprising dealer in every place. It is the only Stove in the country with a Warming Oven under the Firebox, and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m

GET THE

PREMIUM

PIANOS
ORGANS.
—
WAR
On HIGH PRICES in full blast
at
SAMSON'S.

King Combination Captured.

Peddlars Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MARSHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for a good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second-hand. Warranted for 5 years.

\$30 for a good second-hand MELODEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bilked by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,
GENERAL AGENT.

729

THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by CHARLES MOORE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$2.00 per year, free of postage.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

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CLARENCE TINKER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Follett, Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. M. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti.

700

J. W. BAKER, S. M. CUTCHRON, BAKER & CUTCHRON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St., Detroit.

WILLARD BAKER, D. C. GRIFFEN, BAKER & GRIFFEN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT. Negotiations made, and loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuy's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

700

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. DENTAL.

DENTAL rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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J. C. PELSHAW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Depot, Masonic Block, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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C. P. FELSHAW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Depot, Masonic Block, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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Dr. Hall's Health Institute, Bucklin's Block, opp. P. O.

Baths—Steam, Electrical and Hot Air.

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OPENS THE PORES, REMOVES COLDS, POISONS, AND BILIOUSNESS FROM THE SYSTEM. SHAMPOOING, RUBBING AND TONIC TREATMENT FOLLOWS TO PREVENT TAKING COLD.

THESE AND OTHER REMEDIES ARE USED TO CURE CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, DISEASES OF FEMALES, OF KIDNEYS, LIVER, EYE, EAR, ETC., ETC.

HEALTH LIFT AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS.

A THOROUGH GYMNASTIC SYSTEM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN TWENTY MINUTES ONCE A DAY. DOUBLES THE STRENGTH IN THREE MONTHS. DOES NOT FATIGUE NOR EXHAUST. REFRESHES AND INVIGORATES. REMOVES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. TONES THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. IMPROVES THE CIRCULATION AND THE RESPIRATIONS. INCREASES THE GENERAL VITALITY.

OFFICE HOURS—7 to 12 A.M., 2 to 6 P.M., 7 to 8 in the evening.

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Letter from W. B. Clarke.

LONDON, July 19th, 1878.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:

It may be that all the readers of your paper do not know that it has such a wide circulation as it has, for when I was in New York, at the hotel, I saw the issue of June 8th, and when I arrived in England I found it there. This morning the waiter at the hotel handed me the *Ypsilanti Commercial* of June 29th. I was glad to see it and hear the news from home, for it is supposed that all the news in Ypsilanti and vicinity worth knowing will be found in it.

If you or any of your friends wish to cross the Atlantic, I can recommend the ship "Indiana," for she safely brought us over in ten days and a few hours. We had a good passage, but there is quite a difference between reading about the Atlantic and experiencing ten days and nights on these mighty waters. The sea was comparatively smooth the first few days, but she (the Atlantic) got into quite a rage the last Saturday and gave us a general shaking up, so that many of the passengers had more come up than went down. But we all took it as patiently as we could, and by Sunday noon she had become quieted again.

One man, who thought he could walk without holding by the ropes, had rather a serious fall. For pastime we had cards, shuffleboard, reading, promenades on deck, music, Scotch songs, etc. We lived on the top shelf: beef, mutton, pork, turkey, goose, duck, chicken, fish, pie, pudding, and in the line of fruits, from the North and South, oranges, apples, nuts, raisins, etc.

It is directed by the ship company that there should be religious service on the Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Allen, from Detroit, preached once, and also an Episcopal minister from Green Bay, Wisconsin. A lady played on the piano, and we sang some of Sankey's hymns. The congregation was large.

We had one hundred and ninety-seven persons on board, and a full cargo of provisions for the English, but they will have plenty of their own if they get a good harvest this year. So tell the farmers in Michigan they had better sell their wheat. I have been visiting my friends since I have been here, but shall go to Paris next week.

Yours truly, W. B. C.

Letters from E. Samson—No. 4.

PARIS, July 19th, 1878.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:

I regret I could not send you some rambling notes from London as I had resolved to do while crossing the Atlantic. We have now been in Paris since last Saturday evening and will leave here early Monday morning, July 22d. I now feel obliged to skip over remarks upon Plymouth and the country through which we passed to London and also from London here via New Haven, Dieppe and Rouen.

To-day I have been at the famous Louvre, busy with painting and statuary. These works have been described so often I will now pass them over and in this short letter speak more particularly of the Paris Exposition.

I shall go again to-morrow and finish up a hasty examination. It does not impress me in the same manner as the Centennial at Philadelphia. It seems to lack completeness and system. It is vast and covers a great deal of ground and has some novel features, one of which is the cascade with a succession of waterfalls in circular terraces with spray fountains on either side.

The great Hall of the Trocadero Palace is, it would seem, a great success. One is struck with wonder at its appearance. The height of the dome is enormous. A series of gilded sphinxes support the pilaster of the dome. It is built of a beautiful light colored stone and has at a distance a beauty and completeness not excelled in the city.

On the grounds, in various places, are Moorish, Turkish, Swiss, Chinese and Japanese buildings, mostly for swindling the curiosity seekers. Egypt and China with its pagodas and little houses gilded and carved and sculptured in their peculiar fashion, Persia with its wonders, Tunis and its bazaars, Tangier and Morocco with their products. On arriving at what may be termed the exhibition proper, and on ascending to the terrace in front, we notice the twenty-two statues representing the different nations in allegorical figures, which have been placed along the facade of the Champ de Mars, in front of their respective sections.

Entering the building here at the great central doorway the eye is arrested by the clock of M. Forcot, with a pendulum five feet long. Now turn to the right and we have the collection of Indian treasures belonging to the Prince of Wales, and kindly lent by him, as he can "keep house" without them. The British Indian section is also mixed up with it. Let me call attention to a few of the costly trinkets which in my estimation had better be turned into plough shares to benefit the extremely poor people I met in the streets of Plymouth on first landing from the Verne. A splendid crown which formerly belonged to the king of Oude, richly studded with diamonds and costly stones. Close by is a magnificent tea service of pure gold and a case of Bid

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Peninsular Cricket club of Detroit beat the St. George club of New York on the Hoboken Grounds Wednesday.

The Shoo-wae-ca-mettes boat club arrived at New York Wednesday. They complain of having received a cold reception in England.

Henry Engle, a boy 8 years old, was killed by lightning at East Saginaw while standing under a tree Wednesday afternoon, and two other boys who were with him were slightly injured. The storm was terrific, and lightning struck in 10 or 15 places in the city.

A Circuit Judge of the Branch and St. Joseph district is to be elected at the fall election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edwin W. Keightley, whose term of office would have expired December 31, 1881.

Messrs. Robinson & Newton of Oakland County, have just shipped another fine lot of fat cattle for England—190 head.

The Rifle River will yield 65,000,000 feet of logs this year, against 70,000,000 feet last year.

The new insane asylum at Pontiac has begun to receive patients entitled to be sent there. Within the next few days 225 patients will be transferred from the Kalamazoo Asylum.

Lates Michigan patents:

Churn—W. Howland, Almont.

Wind-Mill—F. Forster, Springwells.

Broom—J. W. Booth, Detroit.

Sleeping-Car—A. Jaeger.

Sash Holders—J. W. & W. W. Wharf, Detroit, two patents.

Packing Boxes—M. J. Rivard, Detroit.

Gas Meter Prover—J. T. Wheeler, Detroit.

Washing Machine—M. M. Sanders, New Baltimore.

Whiffetree Hooks—J. Marcellus, Saul de Ste. Marie.

The contest in the Rifle shoot at Jackson on the 1st inst., was decided in favor of Co. C. of Tecumseh.

The Shoo-wae-ca-mettes arrived at home at Monroe, Saturday.

The first regiment elected Capt. Fitzsimmons, of Co. C., Tecumseh, major of the regiment.

The Democratic convention of the Third Congressional district, nominated Jas. S. Upson of Battle Creek, on the first ballot.

At Allegan Thursday afternoon Samuel and William Hale, of Trowbridge, were arrested for passing counterfeit trade dollars. About twenty pretty good looking, but light weight coins, were gathered in with them.

Two sons of Mr. McClure, of Crystal Valley, near Pentwater, aged 8 and 12 years, were drowned Wednesday evening while bathing.

A severe tornado visited Marquette, Sanilac county and vicinity Wednesday afternoon, killing a son of Mr. Kirgill and a grandson of Mr. Cameron; demolishing two or three houses, uprooting orchards, unroofing barns and ruining corn completely in some localities.

The unveiling of the monument to Jonathan Walker, "the man with the branded hand" took place at Muskegon on the 1st inst. The exercises were under supervision of a committee of citizens, with Mayor Holt at its head. The monument is 10 feet high above the foundation, and stands on a base which is sunk to a depth of 5½ feet in the ground, and stands 5 inches above the surface, making the total height of the monument above the surface 10 feet 5 inches. The base is 3 square. The material of which the monument is composed is Hollowell granite, from Maine.

It has the following inscription on the south face:

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPT. JONATHAN WALKER,
by his anti-slavery friend,
PHOTIUS FISK,
CHAPLAIN OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY.

On the eastern face of the shaft is the following:

WALKER'S BRANDED HAND.

On the upper base, same side, is the following:

JOHNATHAN WALKER,
BORN IN HARWICH, MASS.,
MARCH 22, 1799.
DIED IN LAKE HARBOR, MUSKEGON
CO., MICH., APRIL 30, 1873.

On the north side is the following quotation from Whittier's poem:

"Then lift that manly right hand
Bold ploughman of the wave,
Its bended palm shall prophesy
Salvation to the slave.
Hold up its fire-wrought language,
That woso reads may feel
His heart swell strong within him,
His sinews changed to steel."

Letters were received from John C. Whittier and Fred Douglass, and Parker Pillsbury delivered a glowing oration.

The principle features of interest in connection with the weather for July, as reported by Sergeant Van Heusen of the signal corps service, are:

1. The excessively high temperature upon certain days the temperature on the 17th inst. being higher than at any time during the past seven years, at least, the records of this office extending back only to 1871.

2. The wide range in daily temperature, there being, even at the warmest periods, a rapid radiation of heat from the earth's surface at night.

3. The excessive rainfall, which is greater than in any one month since the establishment of the station and almost one-fourth of the amount that falls in the course of a whole year.

4. The unusually light winds, the total movement of the wind being but 60 per cent of what it usually is. At 24 of the 217 observations taken during the month the air was calm; 24 calms are more than are usually recorded in the course of a whole year.

In other respects, as well, the month has been, meteorologically, a most remarkable one.

The Democratic convention of the second congressional district, held at Adrian on the 2d inst., nominated Ira B. Card, of Hillsdale.

The Kent county old settlers have a reunion and basket picnic at Lowell on the 14th, when Judge Whitey and others are expected to address the meeting.

There are about 80,000 acres of Government land in the old consolidated United States land district in Northwestern Michigan, but of this only about 10,000 acres is considered desirable.

The Flint Woolen Mills have just been awarded the contract for furnishing the Reform School at Lansing with the cloth for the boys' clothing. The cloth is to be a 12-ounce cassimere, and there are to be 1,200 to 1,500 yards, with the privilege of more, provided the State needs it.

There were 808 convicts in the State Prison August 1, three less than the month previous, 25 being received during July and 30 discharged, one by death.

The reunion of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry will be held at South Lyons August 8.

As William K. Gibson, of Jackson, one of the Commissioners appointed by the

Court to hear the evidence in the case of the Regents vs. Douglas, declined to serve, it was agreed between the counsel in the case to substitute, if possible, one in his place, and to commence taking testimony some time this month. It was also understood that the report of the Commissioner should be submitted to the Judge, and be affirmed by the Court, and that the case would then be taken to the Supreme Court for final decision.

The Lake Superior Company's hematite pit shaft and engine-house at Ishpeming were burned Thursday afternoon. Loss, \$3,000; insurance about \$1000.

The annual reunion of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry will be held at Hillsdale, August 28.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Michigan will not be less than 30,000,000 bushels.

The sheriff and Deputy United States Marshal searched the premises of John Orr, in Manlius, Allegan Co., Saturday, and found 102 counterfeit silver trade dollars, made and secreted by the "Hale Boys," who were arrested on Thursday.

The joint debate on American finance between George Willard, of the Battle Creek Journal, and W. S. George, of the Lansing Republican, will take place on Tuesday, August 13, at Battle Creek, and Friday August 16, at Lansing. Should the weather be pleasant on those days, the meetings will probably be held in the open air, commencing at 2 p. m.

The blast furnace at Elk Rapids is turning out 36 tons of pig iron a day.

Levi S. Smith, near Muskegon, for Sunday liquor selling, has been sent to jail for 80 days, and Frank Mitchell, of the city, followed suit for 70 days for keeping open after 11 p. m.

Four tramps, giving their names as Michael Maher, John Wilson, Orin Horton and Chas. Cooyie, all of them hard looking cases and the latter about 17, have been arrested for burglarizing C. P. Weeden's store in Vernon, Shivasawee county. The plunder was found on them.

L. E. Davie, of Flushing, Genesee county, has just made a sale of 35 head of fine grade one and two-year old steers, averaging in weight 582 and 885 pounds, to Hon. Z. Chandler, at 24 to 3 cents per pound, for his large Ingham county farm. They are said to be the finest lot of young cattle ever seen together in that region.

Fattening fish for market is a new industry, and Sturgeon pond on the north side of Port Sherman is a curiosity. Several hundred sturgeon, some weighing 100 and 150 pounds, can be seen from the banks of the pond. Quite a trade in this line is being carried on by the fishermen at the Port. They catch them in Lake Michigan during the fishing season, and take them to this pond and fatten them on the refuse of other fish. In the fall they are taken and salted down in barrels and shipped to eastern markets.

The Democrats of the Fourth District nominated A. J. Elbred of Three Rivers for Congress.

A special cablegram received from Superintendent A. J. Gale, of the Gale Manufacturing Co., Albion, Mich., who has charge of the company's exhibit at the World's Fair, says: "We have received the gold medal on plow for general purposes, the silver medal for jointer attachment, and also the highest awards in two classes, field trials, for hard plows.

The Post & Tribune has returns from 75 correspondents with regard to the wheat crop, which show that the crop is generally secured in good order; that in some localities the storms have damaged wheat, oats, barley and corn; but that all of these will be good crops. The average quality of the berry will come fully up to the standard of last year, although there will be no marked shrinkage. Aside from these returns, information has been received from millers that the wheat of the new crop is not fully equal to that of the old for manufacturing purposes. The quality of the flour may be quite as good, but the products of the wheat of the two crops are not equal in amount, that of 1877 exceeding. The berry of the new wheat is not as plump, and does not yield as well.

On Tuesday, two hundred male patients were transferred from the Kalamazoo to the Pontiac Insane Asylum. They were transferred in a special train of three coaches, and were taken direct to Pontiac via the Grand Trunk and D. & M. Junction at Detroit, without detention or change of cars.

GENERAL NEWS.

A corner in wheat at Milwaukee ran the price up to \$1.30 for all the July wheat offered. Mr. McGeech is said to have made \$500,000 by the operation. It is certainly the most successful manipulation ever attempted in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Subscriptions to the 4 per cent, loan to-day, \$1,561,650; for four months ending to-day—April \$4,978,150; May, \$7,530,500; June, \$8,052,100; July, \$19,272,200; total, \$33,832,950.

The following is a statement of the operations of the national bank of redemption agency for the month of July, compared with the corresponding period last year: Notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to banks of issue, \$16,237,400; notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, \$4,654,700; notes deposited in the Treasury of the United States, \$1,073,050; total for July, 1876, \$21,965,150; total for July, 1877, \$21,838,000; increase, \$126,950.

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A Silver City dispatch says: Two scouts of a party of six have just reached here from the vicinity of Three Forks, Sucker Creek. The scouts met a party of hostiles who killed the Piute chiefs, Big George and Pretty Johnny. They report Jeff Carter and Seven-up Smith as undoubtedly killed. The volunteers leave here to-night for the vicinity of Bruneau. Scouts have been sent in various directions during the past 24 hours. As yet no body of Indians bigger than 40 in number have been discovered at any point of the crop is placed at 95 per cent, as compared with average years. Winter wheat is reported as above the average, especially in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Spring wheat is reported at a general average of 106 as compared with previous crops. Barley and oats both promise more than an average yield. The cotton production will apparently be about the average. The fruit crop, especially in apples and peaches, is below the average. The hay crop is abundant. The wool clip of 1878 is about 3 per cent greater than that of 1877.

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AT DETROIT!

The Thirtieth Annual Michigan State Fair.

SEPTEMBER 16 & 20 INCLUSIVE.

We are indebted to Secretary J. P. Thompson for the premium list of the State Agricultural Society for 1878. The first fair was held in Detroit in 1849, just 29 years ago the coming September. Since then it has been held once at Ann Arbor, twice at Adrian, four times at Jackson, four times at Kalamazoo, once at Grand Rapids, twice at East Saginaw and the balance of the years at Detroit.

DETROIT.

Detroit, where the State Fair for 1878 is located, is the commercial emporium of the State, and is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful cities in the Union. Its principal avenues are broad, spacious, easily traveled, easy of access, and are favorites with pedestrians, as well as with those who travel in private carriages, hacks, or by horse railways. Its location, widely extended upon the banks of the Detroit River, is commanding, healthful, and is especially attractive to strangers, who never tire in extolling the fresh and healthy air which comes from the lakes and river. The facilities for pleasant rides and excursions are unsurpassed, and render a sojourn in the city a perfect charm and delight.

The city is well governed and the police regulations are efficiently enforced, so that no one need fear extortion or imposition of any kind, and if there is any attempt at such, a report to any officer of the city government will meet with prompt assistance, and the offence with speedy punishment.

THE LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR

Is about two miles north from Detroit River, fronting south on Putnam avenue, and is approached in all directions by broad and well-paved streets. Cass avenue bounds the fair grounds on the east and extends from the river north to the railroad lines, or about three miles. Third street bounds the fair grounds on the west, and this street also extends from the river north nearly three miles to the railroad lines. The Holden road bounds the grounds on the north.

Passengers and freight will be delivered by all the railroads a few rods from the fair grounds, as well as at the principal depots.

At the fair grounds there is plenty of space, good air, fresh water, and ample accommodations. The city is noted for its splendid, commodious, and well ordered hotels. The city societies and associations will all be ready to welcome their friends. The great Fair of the State will be worthy the great city of the State.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES TO DETROIT.

All railroad companies in the State, here named, will issue tickets from all railroad stations, for the round trip to and from Detroit, at price of single fare.

All stock and articles for exhibition will be carried to and from the fair free of charge. Full freight one way being paid on shipment, and on exhibition of certificate of Secretary, that such stock or article was exhibited at the fair, the same will be returned by same company to place of shipment free of charge, and freight paid on shipment will be refunded.

All articles of animals designed for exhibition should be shipped to State Fair Station, Detroit.

Michigan Central and its branches; Flint & Pere Marquette; Detroit & Milwaukee; Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Detroit & Bay City; Chicago Michigan Lake Shore; Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw; Grand River Valley; Grand Trunk; Great Western; Canada Southern; Detroit, Hillsdale & South Western; St. Louis Railroad.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Lake Huron, and Chicago & North-Western, half fare and freight one way, if prepaid.

DIRECTIONS TO SHIPPERS.

Exhibitors in all departments cannot be too careful about directing animals or articles. When shipping by freight, direct to State Fair station, Detroit, Mich. The railroad facilities of Detroit are unequalled. Ten railroads center at Detroit—the Michigan Central, Flint & Pere Marquette, Detroit, Lansing & Northern, Detroit & Bay City, Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, Great Western, Detroit & Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Great Western.

Five lines of horse railway meet at the junction of Jefferson and Woodward avenues—the Jefferson avenue line, Woodward avenue line, Michigan avenue line, Grand River Avenue line, Gratiot Avenue line.

The Cass avenue line starts from the Michigan Central depot, and runs to within a block of the fair grounds.

The Woodward avenue line, on one of the broadest and most magnificent streets in the country, runs to within a block of the fair grounds. Fare five cents.

Ferry boats ply constantly, day and night, between Detroit and Windsor, Canada. Fare five cents.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DETROIT.

Hotels at Detroit will charge their usual rates, and accommodations at boarding houses will be furnished at reasonable rates. Hacks and omnibuses will be restricted by city ordinances to usual rates. The city railways will charge the usual fare—five cents. There will be an ample police force, and strict order will be preserved.

Entries made by letter should be addressed to the Secretary at Detroit. Entry Lists and Premium Lists will be furnished on application. In making entries, exhibitors cannot be too careful in giving Division and Class. The office of the Secretary is at 54 Larned street, Michigan Farmer rooms.

THE STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Ninth Annual Fair of this Society will be held on the grounds, in connection with the Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, at Detroit, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of September. One ticket of admission—50 cents—will admit to all the departments of the Union Fair. C. W. Garfield is Secretary of the Pomological Society, and will cheerfully furnish information regarding his department.

The premium list is very full and complete, and is printed in good style at the office of the *Times and Expositor*, Adrian.

The main entrance to the grounds is at the junction of Cass avenue and the Holden road, and is designated by a tasteful arched gateway, with offices for the Secretary, Treasurer and other officials on either side. Just above this gateway is the entrance of the railway branch from the Michigan Southern, Grand Trunk, Detroit and Bay City, Michigan Central and Detroit & Milwaukee Railways, which crosses the grounds and terminates at the north end of

MACHINERY HALL.

Work on this building is progressing though somewhat retarded by the heavy rains. The storm of Thursday soaked the ground so thoroughly that it was found necessary to put down additional tile drains before the men could proceed with their work. The building will be a plain substantial structure, 154 feet long and 48 wide, standing parallel with Second street on the west side and 132 feet distant from it. This is considerably larger than the society has ever built for a like purpose before, but more applications for space have already been made than were made last year up to September, and the indications are that every inch of space in the hall will be occupied. The line shaft, to which all machinery in the hall must be attached, will be 150 feet in length, 2 7-16 inches in diameter and will make 300 revolutions per minute. Machinists intending to make an exhibit can govern themselves accordingly.

The farm implements will be furnished power from a second engine located probably to the north of Machinery Hall and not far from it. The shafting for this will be about 400 feet in length and will extend from Second street westward, so as to afford two fronts for exhibitors, one upon each side of the shaft, which could not be done had the shaft been extended along the street as was first intended.

THE MAIN BUILDING

Is located about forty rods directly west of the east main entrance, and has a T-shaped ground plan. The front is to the south, and is 304 feet long by 46 feet wide. The rear wing which is at the center of and at right angles with the front, is 238 feet long by 46 feet wide. The building has but one story with a high pitched roof. Along each side of the main building and its annex is a continuous platform slightly raised from the floor, eight feet wide, while twenty feet of space along the centre of the main building and the annex is to be devoted to exhibition purposes. Thus there are given two aisles, each sixteen feet wide, through both buildings.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

The pomological department will be placed in a building of octagonal form 60 feet in diameter. It is calculated that this building shall be somewhat ornamental and appropriate in design.

A tasteful cottage, 18x25 feet in size, is to be erected near the Cass avenue and Holden road entrance, which is to be used as headquarters for the Executive Committee and representatives of the press. The grand stand is to be about 25 feet deep and 300 in length, with the lower seat 7 feet from the ground and the upper seat 20 feet from the ground. Around the east, north and west sides of the building are nearly completed 700 stalls for horses and 300 stalls for cattle, sheep and live stock.

A GOOD IDEA.

The question is being agitated among the dealers and manufacturers of stoves of putting up a separate building or an annex to the main building for the special exhibition of stoves. This has been done at the New York and other State Fairs, and is said to have proved a great success. In such a building they could fire up their stoves, and bake, boil and stew to their heart's content, but as part of the exhibit in the main building this will, of course, be out of the question.

Michigan Teacher's Institutes August Series 1878.

From the Lansing Republican.

The superintendent of public instruction has arranged for a series of teachers' institutes during the present month, similar to those which have been so successfully carried on at various places. Each of these institutes will continue for five days. The proposed list is as follows:

August 12—For Delta county, at Esopus; conductor, C. F. R. Bellows.

August 12—For Jackson county, at Napoleon; conductor, J. Estabrook.

August 12—For Midland county, at Midland; conductor, H. A. Ford.

August 19—For Genesee county, at Clio; conductor, T. W. Crissey.

August 19—For Houghton county, at Calumet; conductor, C. F. R. Bellows.

August 19—For Isabella county, at Mount Pleasant; conductor, H. A. Ford.

August 19—For Livingston county, at Howell; conductor, E. B. Fairfield.

August 19—For Van Buren county, at South Haven; conductor, D. Putnam.

August 26—For Barren county, at Benton Harbor; conductor, D. Putnam.

August 26—For Gratiot county, at Ithaca; conductor, H. A. Ford.

August 26—For Macomb county, at Romeo; conductor, Clark Stanton.

August 26—For Mecosta, at Big Rapids; conductor, T. C. Garner.

August 26—For Oakland county, at Holly; conductor, Z. Truesdell.

August 26—For Saginaw county, at Saginaw City; conductor, J. C. Jones.

August 26—For St. Clair county, at St. Clair; conductor, I. W. Morley.

Millstones made of glass in Germany are, it is said, producing better flour than the old-fashioned burr stones. They do not get heated, and consequently do not heat the flour. The grist is said to be drier and looser, and the hull is more thoroughly separated from the kernel. These glass stones are said to be cheaper, whilst they do not wear faster than French burr stones.

Pauperism in Michigan.

From the Lansing Republican.

The seventh annual report of county superintendents of the poor for 1877, compiled in the office of the secretary of state, has just been issued in a pamphlet of 61 pages.

THE AVERAGE NUMBER

of paupers reported as being maintained in the poorhouses in 1877 was 2,018, against 1,805 in 1876, an average of 48 and 39 per cent respectively, according to the total population as shown by the census of 1874. Allowing for the yearly increase of population, the growth of pauperism has been very trifling, although we are told in frantic newspaper editorials, in speeches and partisan resolutions, that "the great mass of our workingmen are paupers!" There were 346,717 males at work in 1870, according to the national census, and 57,447 females employed in various gainful occupations (outside of family life). The average ratio of persons kept through the year in our poorhouses, to the whole number at work, was but a trifle over 1 in 200! Adding the paupers maintained permanently outside of poorhouses (1,309), and the average ratio to the whole number of persons at work is only 1 in 123!

THE WHOLE NUMBER

of persons in poorhouses in Michigan during 1877 was 6,356 against 5,183 in 1876. The "tramps" found this a good State to colonize in. Of this number 4,689 were males, and 1,667 females. The total number of inmates was 552 idiotic 252, blind 49, and mutes 17. Of the total number 2,874 were Americans, 1,434 Irish, 766 Germans, 322 English, 290 Canadians, 160 French, 138 Scotch, 125 negroes, 50 mulattoes, 99 Swedes and Norwegians, 14 Indians, 14 Danes, 15 Hollanders, 28 miscellaneous, and 28 unknown.

There were 91 births, 68 of which were illegitimate, and 269 deaths in all the poorhouses.

TEMPORARILY RELIEVED.

The number of persons temporarily relieved was 43,168 against 35,410 in 1876; and the permanent paupers maintained outside the poorhouses were 1,309.

The expenditures for temporary relief outside the poorhouses were \$27,368 against \$26,066 in 1876. Other expenditures amounted to \$135,286.

TOTAL EXPENSES—AVERAGE COST.

The total amount expended in the care and support of the poor was \$670,431 against \$602,626 in 1876. The total amount of poorhouse and poor farm expenses, exclusive of interest on capital invested, was \$203,249 against \$229,678 in 1876. The average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the year was \$31.99.

POORHOUSE PROPERTY.

The total value of farms and appurtenances is estimated at \$726,272 against a valuation of \$714,049 in 1876.

The total value of farm products was \$60,382; value of pauper labor, \$8,476; and value of farm products sold, \$13,670.

TABULAR INFORMATION.

Among the valuable tables in this pamphlet is one showing by state and counties the total population in 1874, the average number and the whole number of paupers maintained in the poorhouses, the number of persons temporarily relieved outside of the poorhouses, the whole number of persons who have received relief in any form during the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, and the percentage of each class to the population. The figures for the state at large are as follows: Total population in 1874, 1,334,031; average number of paupers maintained in poorhouses 2,018; per cent of average number maintained in poorhouses to total population, .15; total number in poorhouses 6,356; per cent to total number of population, .48; persons temporarily relieved, 43,168; per cent to total population, .324; different persons assisted, 54,001; per cent to total population, 4.05.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

The table showing the assigned causes of pauperism of the inmates of these poorhouses affords a field for interesting study. Intemperance sent 244 to eat the bread of charity; licentiousness 81; vagabondism 174, of whom 132 were tramps; age (too young or too old to work) 271; dependents, 495; defective in the senses, 468; casualties, such as broken limbs and injuries, 75; disease 847; miscellaneous, 65.

The assigned causes of indigency of families relieved outside of the poorhouse are as follows: Intemperance, 220; licentiousness, 23; vagabondism 367; age, 528; dependents, 778; defective, 144; casualties, 294; disease, 1,804; miscellaneous, 324. Of all these families relieved, there were but 220 entirely out of employment.

RELATIVE COUNTY EXPENSES.

There is a wide difference in the amounts paid by the various counties for the maintenance per week of the inmates in their poorhouses. For instance, Menominee paid as high as \$25.56, and Hillsdale only 95 cents. These are the two extremes, the new counties expending much more for pauper support than the older settled portions of the State. The cost in Ingalls county was \$1.82 per week. Wayne expended \$1.37 per week, but she did a wholesale business, averaging 533½ paupers all the year round, while Ingalls averaged 354.

INTEREST AND RENTAL.

The interest and rental liability of our roads for the year amounted to \$12,351,908.64, a decrease from the previous year of \$47,295.95, or three and eleven hundredths per cent. Of this total liability \$9,669,104.43 was discharged, and \$2,652,904.21 remaining.

OPERATING EXPENSES,

Which amounted for the year to \$25,601,853.04, a sum less than that for the previous year by \$1,083,250.21, or four and six hundredths per cent. The average expense per mile of road operated was \$4,421.72.

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NET INCOME.

The result of the year's business shows a total income from all sources of \$37,752,901.40, and a total expenditure of \$37,053,761.68, which leaves as the net income for the year \$1,739,139.72, a gain of \$690,427.73, or more than 62 per cent, over the previous year. This net income is equal to \$350.73 per mile of road owned, and \$306.20 per mile of road operated.

DIVIDENDS.

Four companies paid dividends as a result of the year's business as follows: Chicago & Northwestern, of 3½ per cent on preferred stock amounting to \$753,379.47 Lakeshore & Michigan Southern, one of 10 per cent on guaranteed stock amounting to... 53,350.00 And one of 2 per cent on common stock, amounting to... 389,330.00 Michigan Air Line Railway, one of 1-28 per cent on common stock, amounting to... 3,849.73

MICHIGAN RAILROADS.

From advance sheets of the sixth annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads the following statements and suggestions are taken. The report shows the general traffic, earnings, operating expenses, and condition of the railroad companies doing business in this State, for the year ending December 31, 1877, together with the returns

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1878.

Republican Nominations.

State.

Governor—CHARLES M. CROZELL. Secretary of State—WILSON YOUNG. Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD. Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER. Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMYTH. Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER. Superintendent of Public Instruction—CORNELIUS A. GOWER. Member of the State Board of Education—GEO. F. EDWARDS.

Congressional.

Second District—EDWIN WILLITS.

The most serious difficulty that newly-elected members of Congress have to deal with is extreme ignorance of the immemorable rules and forms which govern proceedings in the House of Representatives. Much time must necessarily be spent in learning the ropes, and even then it is a difficult matter for a new member to command attention in the crowded, busy House. Again, the familiarity with the objects of legislation which comes as the result of a year or more of public life, fits the re-elected Congressman to do almost, if not quite, double the work of his first term. While at Washington last winter, Mr. Willits made himself perfectly familiar with the methods of Congressional business; by the disclosure of Southern duplicity he both checked the assaults on the national treasury and secured for himself an honorable hearing in the House. By reflecting Mr. Willits, the Republicans of this district will both return the man who can be of most service to the district, and will at the same time bestow laurels where they are richly deserved.

Our readers will find on the inside pages, under the title of "The Public Faith," a full and clear discussion of the present financial troubles, together with a suggested remedy. The article looks at matters in the light of common sense, and the views are not mere opinions, but they are deliberate convictions obtained by a study of the many financial disasters which have overtaken this and other nations. In the adjoining columns will be found the manly, earnest speech of Congressman Willits before the convention. The practical remedy (the part of the remedy with which the readers of this paper have to do) is to send to Congress just such plain-spoken, uncompromising hard money men as Mr. Willits.

The renomination of Mr. Conger is a duty the Republicans of the Seventh District owe to the country. Mr. Conger is widely and well known all over the country. Mr. Garfield may be an able man, Mr. Hale may know more about the individual weaknesses of his colleagues, but there is not a man in the House who by searching questions and ready wit can demoralize the opposite side so well as can Mr. Conger. Ben Butler was sent to Congress to keep the Confederate brigadiers in check, but Mr. Conger has left him no work to do.

The whole greenback movement rests on the assumption that value can be created by the government and the individual. The same rules of business apply to both. For a time the government can live on its notes just as an individual can, but when year after year promises to pay take the place of money, the value of the notes becomes less and less with the amount issued. If any farmer wishes to exchange crops that represent so much labor, for paper which depends for its value on the fickle nod of a body of Congressmen, and which may lose a large part of that value before the farmer can get it out of his hands,—if such paper is preferred to money which represents an amount of labor on the part of the miner equivalent to the farmer's own labor,—in that case the farmer has himself to thank if he wakes up some fine morning and finds himself woefully cheated.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention for this district, C. S. Gregory introduced the following resolutions, which had been passed by the Third Representative Convention of Washtenaw county:

Resolved, That the Democracy of this Congressional District are unalterably opposed to those pet institutions of the Republican party, the national banks, whose bills are neither a legal tender for debts, between man and man, nor redeemable in coin.

Resolved, In the language of Thomas Jefferson, that national bank circulation ought to be suppressed and restored to the National Government, where it belongs, and Treasury notes issued in their stead.

It is always a good plan to bring in a good name, and so the Democrats have selected that of Thomas Jefferson. While Hamilton, by means of a national bank, was creating a credit for this country, his rival could not sufficiently revile the "pet institution" of the Federalists; but when the reins of office passed into Mr. Jefferson's hands, his Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin, was only too glad to walk in Hamilton's footsteps, and Jefferson, by his public acts, repeatedly acknowledged the legality of the bank.

In Madison's day, however, the bank was refused a renewal of its charter, mainly on political grounds, and the "national bank circulation was restored to the National Government, where it belongs, and Treasury notes issued in their stead." Then came the embargo and the war of 1812. In 1814 the treasury notes were dishonored, national paper was worth sixty-five cents on a dollar, and national credit there was none. A new bank was the only way out of the

difficulty, and Madison, Clay, and Calhoun, and all the other Democratic leaders who had waged a party war on the old bank, were now united in chartering the new institution.

The present system of National Banks, called into operation by the exigencies of a war which reduced the credit of our government to a minimum, has greatly facilitated the payment of our just debts, and has given to the West what she never before had—a currency that would circulate at par all over the Union. National Bank notes are fast becoming convertible in coin, and they have always been readily convertible into legal tenders. With the expiration of the present charters, provision may be made whereby the rate of bank profit can be scaled down to a level with the rate of profit in other business, and when this is done we will have the best banking system this country has ever seen. It is easy enough to cry "pet institutions" and "monopolies," but it has not ceased to be best to "speak well of the bridge that has carried you over."

A REMINISCENCE OF DARK DAYS.

The city of Muskegon was lately the scene of a celebration which cannot fail to carry the minds of our older readers back to the early days of abolitionism, now forty years in the past. The State which, in '56, gave Fremont, a strong champion of that cause, the majority of 10,000, could not fail to honor by large numbers such an event as that of August 1st, when the monument to Capt. Jonathan Walker, "the man with the branded hand," was unveiled. Captain Walker was born in Harwich, Mass., in 1819, and from early years followed the sea. The year 1835 saw him in Mexico, whither he went to assist Benjamin Lundy, who was then making great efforts to colonize there the fugitive slaves who had succeeded, or should succeed, in escaping. Being unsuccessful, Walker again turned to his former avocation, and while in pursuance of this passed through the greatest experience of his life.

In 1844, while at Pensacola, Florida, several fugitive slaves sought his help and begged him to convey them in his vessel to the British West Indies. Moved by their entreaties, he yielded, although fully realizing the risk he ran. An American vessel captured his ship and took him back to Florida, where for a year he was kept in solitary confinement and irons. Brought to trial, and convicted of assisting fugitive slaves to escape, he was branded with the letters S. S. (slave stealer) on his right hand, with red-hot irons. On being liberated, he lectured against slavery for some years, and in 1863 came to Michigan, where he lived until his death, last April.

The monument to his honor was, as an inscription denotes, a gift of the Rev. Photius Fisk, a Boston philanthropist, and a chaplain in the U. S. Navy, a devoted friend of the abolition cause.

The story of such a life,—simple, straightforward, intense,—illustrates yet more fully the element of self-sacrifice in the cause of humanity and duty which links our plain Cape Cod sea captain with such men as Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, and Lincoln, in a grand fellowship and brotherhood for the oppressed. Such penalties as Capt. Walker endured are of the past, buried forever, though the end of wrong is not yet, and there is still good work to be done in every man's apprenticeship to his state's and his country's needs. John G. Whittier, the poet of the cause, struck a chord which will echo long, when he wrote, in honor of the man and the deed:

"Then lift that manly right hand,
Bold ploughman of the wave;
It's branded palm shall prophesy
Salvation to the slave.
Hold up its fire-wrought language,
That whose roads may feel
His heart swell strong within him,
His sinews changed to steel."

ALL SORTS.

Since April, Michigan Congregational churches have paid off their debts as follows: Morenci, \$500; Ovid, \$1,500; Romeo, \$5,000; East Saginaw, \$1,300.

The main people had a temperance excursion so large that it took five steamers to convey the people. Ex-Gov. Perham and Hon. Neal Dow were among the speakers.

Oberlin College is trying to raise a permanent endowment fund of \$100,000. The Rev. Wolcott B. Williams is endeavoring to raise enough money to establish a Michigan professorship.

Two cases of genuine leprosy are reported on Blackwell's Island, N. Y. One of the subjects is a native of Cuba, and the other was born in New York. Their recovery is not expected.

The failure of the Boston Belting Co., involving as it does great losses on the part of the founder of Wellesley College, in no way interferes with the affairs of the college. With wise forethought, Mr. Durant, at the time Wellesley was founded, conveyed the entire foundation to the board of trustees. Thus Wellesley escaped the fate that has overtaken so many American colleges that have been based solely on the personal fortunes of an active business man.

The Washington correspondent of the Congregationalist writes: "It is generally thought here that next winter's session will be the last session of the ablest and the most unscrupulous member of either House. Gen. Butler has at last gone too far to receive a Republican nomination; the Democrats of his district will not accept him, however willing Barkis may be; and the National party is not sufficiently large to send a member from Massachusetts. Gen. Butler's strength for the future will therefore be to sit still."

Ex-Congressman George Willard and W. S. George, editor of the Lansing *Republican*, will hold joint discussions on the financial question, at Battle Creek, Aug. 13, and at Lansing, Aug. 16. The points to be discussed are: 1, "The rightfulness and expediency of the resumption act," Mr. George taking the affirmative and Mr. Willard the negative; 2, "The exclusive issue of paper money by the government," Mr. Willard taking the affirmative and Mr. George the negative. Hard money could not find a doughtier knight than Mr. George, nor could Mr. George find an opponent more worthy of his steel.

The New Hampshire Legislature has taken steps to drive all tramps out of the Granite State. Any persons (except males under 17, females, and blind people) caught going about begging are to be put at hard labor in the State's prison for not more than fifteen months. This penalty is increased to two years in case of any one who enters a dwelling-house, kindles a fire out-of-doors without consent of the owner of the land, carries dangerous weapons, or threatens personal injury; and to five years where actual injury is inflicted upon person or property. Any act of beggary by a non-resident of the State makes the person committing the same a tramp. Any person, on view of any offense under this act, is empowered to arrest and take the offender before a justice, and, should conviction ensue, is entitled to \$10 from the county treasury for the service. Undoubtedly the law is a severe one, but the experience of farmers in this vicinity proves that no less harsh measures are necessary to prevent idle though able-bodied men from living at the expense of others.

The democracy in the 2d congressional district have nominated Rev. Ira B. Card of Hillsdale for congress. On the first ballot he received 23 votes to 17 for Willard Stearns. The latter is a firm soft-money man while Card is a yielding hard-money man. Either is ready to send the material interests of Michigan to the devil, if the confederate brigadiers issue orders to that effect. Mr. Card is an old war-horse of the party, but anti-war during the rebellion. Years ago he was an active Methodist minister. We hope that joint discussions will take place between him and Mr. Willits, whose opening speech for the campaign is grandly fearless, eloquent, and statesmanlike. Another old Bourbon has been resurrected by the irredeemable party, which, you know, hates office-seekers and played out politicians. In Hillsdale county they have nominated for state senator John P. Cook, the man who shook up his brains so badly over the affairs of the state treasury, when filling out a three weeks' term in the legislature of 1874. Mr. Cook used to be chief lobbyist and free-pass distributor in the interest of the Michigan Southern Railroad 30 years ago, and is now perfectly ripe to become an irredeemable.—*Lansing Republican*.

Peruvian Syrup.—For nearly a quarter of a century the chemical preparation known as Peruvian syrup has been steadily growing in public favor as a means of imparting vigor to the human system by vitalizing and enriching the blood. At the present time it is one of the most popular and valuable of the established proprietary medicines in the world, and not a few of the best druggists confidently advise their families and friends to use it for the large class of complaints which it relieves. The value of iron as a medical agent has long been known to physicians, but it has never before been presented in a form so agreeable as in this preparation. This syrup prepares the system for the debilitating effects of the hot months, and has proved an antidote to many chronic maladies.—*Boston Post*. Sold by all druggists.

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Charles Wheeler.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their printing to this office.

FOR BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, LETTER HEADS, ETC. NICELY BLOCKED WITH PATENT COVER FOR BLOTTING PURPOSES, AND AT ASTONISHING LOW RATES, APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Thou hast two ears, and but one mouth, Remember it, I pray; For much there is that those must hear, And little say.

Thou hast two eyes, and but one mouth, Ponder the reason well: Full many things art thou to see, And few things tell.

Thou hast two hands, and but one mouth, Nature has rightly done— For eating, one,

—From the German of Rückert.

THE LADIES' LITERARY CLUB.—Not to be out done by the gentlemen of the Review Club, the ladies of this city have organized a Ladies Literary Club. The meetings of the club are held on the first, third and fifth (when there is a fifth) Tuesdays of each month at half after three o'clock in afternoon. The club occupies the rooms of the Ladies Library Association, and although the organization dates back scarcely two months, about forty members are present to enjoy the three essays which form the main part of the exercises of each meeting. Like many other like organizations of the same kind in the State, the club is taking up countries, Africa being the land now under discussion. Already papers have been presented on Egypt, the Pyramids, and the wonders of Egypt; and other topics of equal interest are preparing. The organization of the club is rather informal, the officers selected thus far are: President, Mrs. Daniel Putnam; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Watling.

THE SMITH INQUEST.—The inquest held on the body of Henry Smith resulted in a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot by his own hand." The inquest was held on Thursday, August 1, before Justice Watson Barr, and the jurors were F. C. Crittenden, S. H. Rogers, Ben. Inman, H. H. Webb, L. Stark, and Wm. Basom. From the testimony of Dr. Webb and Porter Hinckley it appears that Smith was sane on all points but one,—assassination. He was afraid that some person whom he had seen coming through F. C. Crittenden's fields would kill him. Between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of July 31, C. S. Sprague and Blair Hinckley, who were summoned by Mrs. Smith, found Smith lying dead on the floor of his room. Smith had a wound in his forehead, and as he was taken up a five-shooter revolver dropped from his left hand. Three barrels were still charged. There was also a gunshot wound below the middle of the breast bone. Smith had walked the house during the whole of the previous night, and it is probable that mental derangement caused him to take his own life.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Ypsilanti lodge is just entering upon a new quarter. It now has a membership (in good standing) of over fifty; and there is a handsome balance in the treasury. Several reformed men are found among its most active workers. A new and beautiful altar has just been placed in the hall, and other improvements, calculated to please the eye, are constantly being made. Last Monday evening the following officers were duly installed by District Deputy M. T. Woodruff: W. C. Templar, Caleb S. Pitkin; W. Vice-Templar, Miss Etta Schaffer; W. Sec'y. A. B. Hawkins; W. A. Sec'y. Mrs. Wm. King; W. F. Sec'y., J. C. B. Forsyth; W. Treasurer, Miss Ida Jackson; W. Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Boyden; W. Marshal, G. W. Lucking; W. D. Marshal, Mrs. Chas. Comstock; R. H. Supporter, Mrs. C. S. Pitkin; L. H. Supporter, Miss Louise Rowley; W. L. Guard, Miss Edith Begole; W. O. Guard, P. S. Morrison. After installation, the lodge was addressed by Rev. J. S. Boyden, who gave a most interesting, but necessarily brief, sketch of the origin, growth, principles, and general history of the order, now the largest temperance organization in the world, having a foothold wherever civilization has pushed its way.

READINGS.—It was our good fortune, a few days since, to be invited to a charming informal entertainment, of readings and recitations at the residence of Wm. Parker. The programme was furnished by the Misses Wise, Wartz, Parker and Curtis, assisted with music by some of their friends. These young ladies have been for a very short time under the supervision of Miss Sara S. Rice of Baltimore, who so recently gave us a delightful entertainment in the Methodist church. She fully proved there, by the tone of her selections and her rendering of them, the breadth and fine cultivation of her elocutionary powers, while her pupils have now shown us her rare capabilities as a teacher not only in training the voice itself, but in inspiring that personal enthusiasm which is necessary to work out success in anything. From their varied programme, we remember with particular pleasure, "McLaine's child," also "Curfew must not ring to night," by Allie Wise; "The price of Peace," an incident of the rebellion, by Carrie Parker; "The Polish Boy," by Mamie Curtis; "Mona's Waters," by Mattie Wartz. These were pleasantly interspersed by humorous character sketches and music. The young ladies not only reflect great credit on their teacher, but show what can be done, even in so short a course of study, by earnest application.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Changes in the Methods of Instruction.

A Full Description of the New Building.

The Normal student returning about the last of September will be struck with wonder at the transformation which has been taking place rapidly all Summer. No more will he have cause to complain of crowded quarters, ill ventilated and ill heated rooms. A new building, perfect in all its appointments, will await his coming, and a new plan of study will lend its aid to prepare him in the most thorough manner for his chosen work in life. Before speaking of present matters, a few words in regard to the history of the school are not out of place.

NORMAL BEGINNINGS.

The Normal School was established by the Legislature in 1849, when twenty-five sections of "Salt Spring Land" were set aside for the support of the school. As Ypsilanti offered the largest sum toward its construction, the school was located here. With an interest which has ever since continued as it began, the citizens subscribed \$13,500 toward the erection of the first building. The school was opened for pupils in October, 1852, and the first class, composed of Hon. J. M. B. Sill, Alzina Morton, and Helen C. Norris, graduated in 1854. At the dedication of the school, addresses were made by Rev. J. D. Pierce, and Hon. Channing Joslin, a member of the first board of control. Professor Welch was the first principal. On the night of October 28, 1859, the first building, together with nearly the whole of the furniture, library, etc., was burned. The insurers, represented by Mr. Benjamin Follett, preferred to rebuild rather than pay the insurance, and the pupils were soon recalled from temporary quarters, provided by the citizens, to occupy the then commodious building which has just been enlarged.

CHANGES IN INSTRUCTION.

The occupation of the new building will be signalized by radical changes in the courses and kinds of instruction. Hereafter the Normal School will consist of two entirely distinct departments,—the Normal proper, and the School of Observation and Practice. As will be seen from the description of the new building, each instructor has two rooms, one in which to lecture to Normal students on the methods of instruction, and another in which to superintend the instruction given, under his direction, by those students, in the School of Observation and Practice. Graduates from approved high schools are admitted on diploma to the Normal, and persons presenting certificates of progress are admitted to corresponding grades in the School of Observation and Practice. The professional courses of the Normal proper are three in number,—the common school course, the advanced English professional course, and the professional course in languages. To enter the first of these courses, one must come prepared with a good common school education, and the course embraces the elementary principles of education, school organization, school laws, history of education, practice teaching, etc. Entrance to the second course requires a full high school education, and the course itself, besides the studies of the former course, embraces advanced professional work, together with such studies as history, literature, geology, and trigonometry. The language course includes training in Latin and Greek, or French and German. It has been provided that any student of the Normal proper, who is deficient in any study, may make up that deficiency in the School of Observation and Practice, and also that students may, with the consent of the faculty, take a given number of special courses.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The new building has been erected as a front to the old one. It has a frontage of 100 feet, is of brick painted to accord with the stucco of the old building, and is three stories in height. The window trimmings are of the best Stony Point sand stone, and the roof is ornamented around the deck with handsome iron crestings. When the proposals came in it was found that, notwithstanding the cheapness of materials and labor at the present time, it would be impossible to retain the tower and still keep within the appropriation of \$30,000. Accordingly, some of Ypsilanti's most enterprising citizens took the matter in hand and raised enough money to build the tower to a level with the roof. Up to date \$2,060.80 has been paid in and there still remains to be paid \$45. Three thousand dollars are needed to carry the tower up to its full height and to mount, under a revolving dome, the powerful telescope which is also a gift of our citizens. In the course of a year or two the grounds are to be laid out by a landscape gardener, and this done the Normal will be more than ever an ornament to the city. The brick building in the south east corner of the yard will continue to be used for classes up to and including the grammar school. So much for externals.

THE BASEMENT.

That small part of the school which is situated partially underground, contains by no means unpleasant rooms. On the right of the entrance is a charming little room de-

signed as a geological museum in which to display the small collection now ready and to store the larger collection of still unclassified minerals. Should the demand for room be great, however, it will be used for regular school work. The south-east room is to be used by Professor McLouth as a laboratory. The desks, furnishing working facilities for forty pupils, are fitted with set bowls, which are supplied with water from tanks in the first story. Connected with the laboratory is a small workshop and an equally small recitation room. A brick arch separates the finished from the unfinished parts of the basement, and passing through this arch one enters the boiler room. The boiler will heat all the new building and about one-third of the old, leaving two-thirds of the old building to be heated by the old furnaces. It is expected that the Legislature will appropriate enough money this Winter to put in a second boiler. The heating apparatus of the Normal combines both the direct method of heating by steam pipes in the room and the indirect method of radiation. Steam from the basement boiler enters iron radiating boxes, which boxes are enclosed in still other boxes having access to the pure out-of-doors air. Also, the heat from the radiating boxes creates a draft which carries off the impure air. In this way each room is provided with the best ventilation possible. A small steam pump draws the water to supply the boiler from two 823 barrel cisterns.

THE FIRST FLOOR.

Ascending the broad steps that lead up to the main entrance, and entering the heavy oak doors, one finds one's self in a broad corridor running back into the building until it is met by a second corridor running at right angles with the first. Four stair cases give the freest access to the upper floors, and prevent any danger from being blocked in the building by fire. The square room on the right of the entrance is to be used as a reception room, and directly opposite is the Principal's office. It is on the northeast corner that the tower joins the main building, and by connecting with a broad arch, the tower rooms to the adjoining ones, the architect has constructed three of the pleasantest suites of rooms imaginable. The windows command a view of the entire city and miles of country round about. Open from the Principal's office is his large recitation room, as perfect as can be built, and still back of this is Professor Vroman's room. The second room on the left is Professor McLouth's chemical lecture-room. The high platform is continued to make the floor of the next room, whence the philosophical apparatus can be wheeled in for experiments. In the old building, now remodeled so as to be as desirable as the new, the two south rooms are to be occupied by Miss Cutcheon and the two north rooms by Professor Putnam.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

The first three rooms on the right are to be occupied by Miss Hoppin. Closets and shelves have been provided to hold the botanical collection which Miss H. has spent so much time in collecting. The rooms on the right have been fitted up as a library and reading rooms, and here are stored the 1600 well selected volumes which now comprise the Normal library. A railing divides the room in halves, and at the right of the counter for the delivery of books is the subject and author card catalogue patterned after the Harvard College catalogue and introduced here by Mr. Edgar Rexford. Back of the library is Professor Lodeman's modern languages room. In the old building, again, the south rooms are to be occupied by Professor Bellows, and the north ones by the new teacher (not yet appointed) of drawing, penmanship, and geography.

THE THIRD FLOOR.

The third floor contains the chapel and music rooms. The chapel is to be seated with 200 double desks and 400 folding seats, manufactured by Sherwood & Co., Chicago. Besides the 800 sittings thus provided for, there is room for from 200 to 300 additional sittings in the broad aisles which traverse the room. The ceiling of the chapel is supported by heavy polished wood trusses, which add greatly to the furnishing. Three exits enable the large room to be entered in a very short time. The chapel is so constructed as to be seemingly of good acoustic properties, which probability we trust may be fulfilled for the sake of the youthful orators who will find themselves upon the stage from year to year. The stage, which has a depth of seventeen feet, is connected by double doors with the music room, so that the piano can be readily moved from one to the other.

From the start, the Normal School has been a thorough success, and with the present enlarged facilities, it should, and we doubt not it will, do better work than ever before.

—In another column will be found the advertisement of Goldsmith's Business University of Detroit. This institution is the largest and by all odds the most prosperous Business College in the west; in fact it recognizes no competition in Michigan. Each department is under the direction of the best talent that can be secured. Young men who contemplate a course of study should write for college paper at once.

—Time flies and so diseases of the skin when that incomparable purifier of the cuticle and beautifier of the complexion, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, is used to dispense them. Pimples, blotches, sores and bruises and the like are invariably removed by it. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marlboro Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 221-772

THORNE—HOYD. At the M. E. Church, Flat Rock, Mich., July 23d, 1878, by Rev. A. W. Wilson, WILLIAM THORNE and CHARITY LORENA HOYD, both of Ypsilanti, Mich.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, Aug. 9, 1878.

APPLES, per bbl, 75¢@\$1.00.

APPLES—Dried, 4¢@5¢.

BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.

BEANS—60¢@\$1.10.

BUTTER—10¢.

CORN—38¢@40 per bush.

CHICKENS—Dressed, 5¢@7¢. Live, 4¢.

DRESSED HOGS—\$3.75@\$4.00.

EGGS—8¢@10¢.

HAY—\$8.00@\$10.00 per ton.

HIDES—5¢.

HONEY—In cap, 20¢.

HAMS—9¢@10¢.

LARD—The market stands at 8¢@9¢.

ONIONS—90¢ per bbl.

OATS, NEW, 25¢@28¢.

PORK—In bbl, \$11.00@\$11.50.

POTATOES—50¢.

TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75.

TURKEYS—Live, 7¢@8¢.

WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.00.

“ NO. 1—90¢@10.00.

“ RED—\$1.00.

BUCK WHEAT—50¢.

WOOL—25¢@30¢.

The only changes from last week are found in apples and pork. Apples have declined to 75 cts. @ \$1.00, and pork has advanced to \$11.00@\$11.50.

Wheat and oats are coming in fast. Two cars of wheat and one of oats are shipped from here daily.

Wool is almost all in. During the season the price ranged from 28 to 31 cts. per pound. Most of the wool was shipped to Boston.

Apples and rye are coming in abundantly. Apples go to Detroit, and rye goes to Canada for brewing purposes.

Local and Special Notices.

NOTICE.

All dues on subscription from and prior to Aug. 1st, 1878, are to be paid to the present publisher, Charles Moore, and all dues on advertising accruing since Aug. 1st, 1878.

C. R. PATTISON.

GOOD PASTURING.

For six cows can be had by applying to Wm. Jarvis.

752w4

NOTICE.

Stevens & Loomis, successors to Stevens & Dozon. We hereby give notice that we are the only and sole proprietors of the Hardware Store conducted by us and have been since March 1878, over a year and six months since. We are daily receiving new goods from Eastern markets, and will try to make it the interest of old and new patrons to come and see us before buying elsewhere.

751w4 STEVENS & LOOMIS.

ITALIAN BEES, ALSO QUEENS.

For sale at my place, one half mile northeast of Depot, Ypsilanti. J. RESSLER.

751-754

HOUSE TO LET.

On Huron St., South of Congress St. Enquire of D. B. Greene.

751

STRAYED.

A dark red, lopped horned cow, about ten years old, strayed into my yard July 5th. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Ypsilanti, July 31, 1878.

751w3 ADDISON FLETCHER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing by and between Albert Seymour and Austin Guild in the tobacco business, in the city of Ypsilanti, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing by the firm to be liquidated by the said Austin Guild, who will carry on the business at the old stand.

July 30th, 1878.

AUSTIN GUILD,

751w3 ALBERT SEYMOUR.

MRS. J. O. CHAPMAN,

Formerly Miss Emily Keizer, is now ready to do Dress Making or Plain Sewing by the day. Residence 53 Adams Street.

748m3

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed.

714

SATURDAY MORNING'S
COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, AUGUST 10, 1878.

United States Marshals are kept in jail in South Carolina by the State authorities for doing their duty, and the Government hesitates! The ghost of Andrew Jackson is getting uneasy about it.—*Utica Republican*.

The majority of the real property in this country is held by the farmers. There are more farmers and their sons who own the land they cultivate than there are farm laborers who own no property; and if the rights of property are to be assailed by the Labor Reform Communists, the farmers of the country are to be the great sufferers.

Who shall guarantee the perpetuity of this Republic when tens of thousands of loyal citizens in the Southern States are bullied out of their right to vote, and representatives are sent to make laws for the country whose election was secured by fraud, intimidation, arson, and wholesale murder?

The country was promised good times if it would only consent to giving the Democracy control of the House of Representatives. The country consented some four years ago. Note the result. The country is less prosperous than before. Everything appears out of joint. Is it not about time to return to the old Republican flag?

"Butcher" Butler, South Carolina's Senator, in a recent speech at Edgefield Court House, said "it was well understood that South Carolina was a white man's government, not in theory but in practice, and means to remain so. It is all sentimental twaddle to say that the two races must have equal rights. The black people may live in the state, but whatever their majority, they shall rule it."

There is comprehensive force in these remarks of the *Adrian Times*: "A soft money Democrat supporting Barnes for Governor, apologizing for his Copperhead record, and indignant in spurning the only decent plank there is in the State platform of his party, is a picture calculated to portray the beauty and consistency of modern Democracy."

The farmers in Iowa are having great difficulty in harvesting their crops on account of the scarcity of labor. They offer \$2.50 a day, and cannot get sufficient help at that, while the State is over-run with lazy tramps howling about hard times and crying for "more greenbacks."

We demand cheap capital and well-paid labor in place of dear capital and cheap labor.—*Columbus (Ohio) Labor Platform*, July 23.

Both capital and labor are marketable commodities, and by the laws of nature, which are the laws of God, and which no laws of man can counter-veil, each will command a price according to its demand, and the sooner the person who has labor to sell, learns that it is worth just what it will bring in the market, and no "combinations" can change its value, the better.

A very funny episode occurred in one of Aleck Stephen's recent speeches. He had just been dilating on the beauties of old Jeffersonian democracy, when he paused a moment, drew a bottle of Bourbon from his pocket, took a pull at it, and, returning the bottle to his pocket, resumed the thread of his argument with the remark, "Yes, fellow-citizens, this is the true democracy." Nobody rose to question the regularity of Mr. Stephen's democracy.

The coolest breeze of impudence during the heated term came from South Carolina. When Judge Kershaw's grand jury was indicting the four revenue officers for defending themselves from the murderous assaults of the moonshiners whom they were attempting to arrest, when the Judge himself was threatening "great irritation and consequences greatly to be deprecated," if there should be "a resort to the compulsory power claimed for the Circuit Court," and when the whole Democratic press of the State were printing this threat in italics and howling vengeance against United States Courts and officers, they were at the same time, with Wade Hampton at their head, petitioning for mercy and for the pardon of fifteen illicit distillers who had been arrested and who belong to a class which has long defied the Government, and who have not hesitated to shoot down revenue officers engaged in the discharge of their duties.

Whatever else may be said of President Hayes, it cannot be claimed that he sought the use of unfair means to secure his position. Writing to Mr. Sherman, he said:

"We are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place to violence, intimidation and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny."

This is what was written by Rutherford B. Hayes, at the time when the result of the presidential canvass hung trembling in the balance. It was written in strictest confidence, and without the slightest idea of making personal or political capital; for Mr. Hayes could not have dreamed that the letter from which we have just quoted would ever be published. As an honest man, he wrote to one of his staunchest champions that it must be a fair fight, or he would take no part in it. This was written, bear in mind, at the time when the infamous "Gobble" despatches were passing between the Democratic managers in Oregon and those who were living under Tilden's own roof in Gramercy Park—despatches wherein the plan was discussed, for deliberately stealing for the Democratic candidate the vote of a State that had given a fair and undisputed majority against him.

Edgar Fawcett wishes that "man could make love like a bird." He does, Edgar, he does—like a goose.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

How is it Now?

With our annual exports of domestic products \$200,000,000 in excess of imports, with \$200,000,000 of coin in the United States Treasury, and the mints all running to the extent of their capacity, thus adding daily to the aggregate now on hand, in addition to the weekly receipts of coin and bullion coming into the country from abroad, how is it now in reference to the prospect of speedy resumption? Where are the anti-resumptionists and the resumption-act repealers? And with resumption once established shrinkage of property brought to a close, public confidence restored, and the country blessed by Providence with one of the largest returns of agricultural products ever recorded, who will doubt that our industries will immediately feel the effects? All things indicate that the dawn of a period of solid and wide spread prosperity is now looming above the horizon, and that ere long the nation will be in the full enjoyment of great industrial activity.

No More Four Per Cent. Bonds.

The thirteenth plank in the platform of the so-called National-Greenback-Labor party is as follows: "We are opposed to any further issue of interest-bearing bonds in the United States for any purpose whatever." This remarkable declaration is susceptible of but one interpretation, and that is that its adherents and endorsers are incapable of comprehending the purport of their own language. The Secretary of the United States Treasury is issuing a 4 per cent. bond to take the place of the 6 per cent. Government securities, by which an annual saving of 2 per cent. is gained to the people. Yet here are a pretentious so-called party, who, if in power, would stop the issue of all bonds, including those now being issued, by which a saving of one-third of the interest now paid will be made! The close calculating farmers and laboring classes will not readily endorse Carey and his crew and throw away the opportunity now presented of securing so important a reduction in the interest on the great national debt of Democratic origin. The Government must ever have the privilege of issuing low interest bonds whenever it is so decidedly for the public interest to do so.

The Greenback Party.

The great Republican party is the original greenback party, and the only true greenback party of the present. Any other greenback party has no past, no mission, and no future, and only cumber the ground. Undoubtedly the primary object of the greenbacks was the salvation of the country. It was to save the country from destruction. The object was accomplished. Union was maintained, and we now have a country. It was accomplished by the aid of greenbacks as well as by the swords and valor and blood of Republicans. The greenbacks now have a mission of reaching as far into the future as human foresight can scan. They are, together with coin, to constitute a currency for the people, a standard measure of values, and medium of exchange of properties and commodities, of permanent and equal value for all people everywhere, in every State and every locality throughout the whole country.

The experience of the whole human race in all ages, shows that exchangeable value can reside only in things which men desire to possess, and that, among the various articles of desire, gold and silver are those best adapted to answer for use as money—former for large payments, latter for small ones.

Under no circumstances should any paper tokens be allowed to circulate as money except those with which the holder can obtain their face value in gold and silver whenever he wishes it.

3. So long as the payment of all paper money in gold at the pleasure of the holder is well secured, there is no necessity of placing a fixed limit upon its volume.

January 1, 1879. I think I have sufficiently shown that the highest interest of the country in all its departments demand this policy. But, interest aside, the solemn faith of the Government is pledged to it, and the law cannot be repealed without a gross breach of that faith against which no amount of merely material advantage could be placed. Every man who since that time has incurred a debt, has incurred it knowing that, when it became due, the paper in which he paid it would, by the law of the land, be redeemed in gold coin.

During the interval referred to, the rate of interest has become lower than it ever was before in this country, owing to this very expectation of resumption of specie payments. It is the debtor's own fault if he finds that he must now pay more valuable dollars than he expected to. If you are a debtor, you say, perhaps, that you did not expect that specie payments really would be resumed and the gold dollar again come into use. If so, you are simply putting your own interest against those of society. Your position is very much like that of one of a large number of persons who have given their promissory notes for a much greater amount than value received, under the impression that there was a fair chance of their never being collected. You and I would be both very sorry for those who had taken so heavy a risk on the assumption that law was not to take its course; but that would not be any reason for refusing payment of their notes.

To prevent a possible misapprehension, it must be remembered that resumption does not mean contraction of the currency, and does not necessarily involve any contraction. All it requires is, that the Government shall stand ready to redeem the promise printed on the face of every greenback, if the holder desires it; if he does not desire it, but prefers using the note as money, no law will compel him to exchange it for gold. If the total amount of circulation does not exceed the wants of business, none will be sent in for redemption, and there will be no contraction; but if there is more than is really necessary, then the excess will be gradually sent in. And we must never forget that the more certain redemption is to be the permanent policy of the Government, the less owners of currency will send for redemption. The great facts and principles of sound currency can in great part be condensed into three sentences.

1. The experience of the whole human race in all ages, shows that exchangeable value can reside only in things which men desire to possess, and that, among the various articles of desire, gold and silver are those best adapted to answer for use as money—former for large payments, latter for small ones.

2. Under no circumstances should any paper tokens be allowed to circulate as money except those with which the holder can obtain their face value in gold and silver whenever he wishes it.

3. So long as the payment of all paper money in gold at the pleasure of the holder is well secured, there is no necessity of placing a fixed limit upon its volume.

THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

THE CAUSE.

That the present state of the labor of the country exhibits some distressing features, no one denies. No one will refuse his assent to any measure which will really and permanently relieve it without bringing on greater evils in the future. If we can form some idea of the causes of the present state of things, we shall be better able to judge of the remedy.

No doubt, one of the principal causes is to be found in those inevitable fluctuations of business and of industry which have always been the common experience of civilized men. At one time business is brisk; every one is employed; wages are high; and men generally are happy. In the

course of a few years an era of depression sets in; capital ceases to make any profit; wages are lowered, and laborers find themselves suffering for want of the necessities of life. These fluctuations, I say, are supply inevitable, and there is no remedy against them except to patiently fight them through, in the full consciousness that as times have improved after every such depression heretofore, they will improve in the future.

But in our own case the depression is no doubt aggravated by two other causes; the first of these is, we fought a great war very largely on borrowed money, and for more than ten years we have been largely living and developing our resources by borrowing. It is estimated that a large proportion of the public debt of the country is now held in Europe. Every bond that we have sent to Europe has been sent in payment for some service or commodity received for us to add to our resources. In other words, we have practically been running in debt to Europe, and living beyond our income for a period of some 15 years. Now, this practice of living beyond one's income is something which must inevitably come to a stop, whether practised by a nation or an individual; and it is something the stoppage of which is always accompanied by distress.

The second cause to which I allude, is our irredeemable paper currency. The history of paper money in this and other countries, when issued in quantities greater than could be redeemed, exhibits some common features. The first effect is always to introduce an era of seeming prosperity. Notwithstanding that it has hardly ever been issued except in times of great national distress, such as an exhausting war, it has always produced a large amount of extravagance which otherwise would be impossible. The blood seems to course the body politic at a rate never before known. It was so in our colonial times, it was so in the French Revolution; it was so during our Revolutionary War, and to a certain extent, during and following our Civil War, although its stimulating effect was less felt, because the issues were not made with the extravagance which generally characterizes this policy. Still there was some such effect, as was seen in the almost entire absence of depression during the period immediately following the war. The depression we might have experienced was greatly diminished by the constant export of our Government bonds to Europe

in payment for goods. But the depression must come, sooner or later. The nation which indulges in paper money acts exactly on the principle of the man who indulges in drink. First, we have indulgence; then, depression, which the victim thinks he can overcome only by more drink.

Again, the policy of specie resumption and the gradual appreciation of the currency seemingly increase the difficulty, just as total abstinence on the part of the man who has been long indulging in drink gives great temporary distress. It is, no doubt, in the combination of all these causes that we are to look for the source of the depression of business at the present time.

THE REMEDY.

When the caravan is passing over the Desert of Sahara, it is not uncommon for its thirsty souls to be deceived by the mirage. At a few miles' distance they see what seems to be a lake of clear water; and, leaving their road to go and quench their thirst, they are led on and on, only to find themselves the victims of the bitterest delusion. The remedy for the present difficulties now most strongly urged upon us is of this character. It is to depreciate the currency, and give up all the gains made during the past ten years, by issuing a larger supply of greenbacks. Undoubtedly such a policy would for the moment please a large body of the more thoughtless class, who would again find themselves receiving two or three, or perhaps ten dollars a day for their work. Their joy would be very much like that of the men who had just left their caravan to go in search of the mirage, and who think they see the water they are to drink only a few hundred yards away. The result would be that the laborer would soon find that his two or three or ten dollars would buy him no more food and clothing than would fifty cents, for which he had before refused to work; and he would be then just as badly off as if his wages had in the beginning been reduced to fifty cents a day. And then, as an end must come at last, the end of it all would be a depression much greater than that which we now suffer, and the consciousness of a disdained national faith in the bargain, besides a blow to our public credit and our national prosperity, from which it would take a whole generation to recover. The true course is directly the opposite. The surest and quickest road to general prosperity is to be found in immediate resumption. The difficulties of the present crisis are greatly aggravated by the uncertainty which hangs over the future. Nobody is yet quite certain that we are really coming to specie payments, and everybody is more or less fearful, or some, perhaps, might say, are more or less hopeful, that before 1879 unlimited greenbacks will be the order of the day. So long as this uncertainty exists, it is absolutely impossible for the business of the country to go into operation on a really healthy and settled basis. But when it is once undoubtedly established that the only legal dollar is the honest gold dollar, the dollar made of the only material which the experience of all countries, through thousands of years, has shown to be always effective, then every one will know exactly on what basis he is to go. The laborer will then be satisfied with wages which, compared with those of the last 10 years, may be low, because he will know that, when paid in honest gold, they will buy him more of the necessities of life. But the millennium will not be inaugurated. Progress is necessarily slow and gradual; and no arrangement which can possibly be made will secure to people in general better food and clothing, or houses than those which on the average they have enjoyed during the past 20 years.

Meanwhile, privations must be patiently borne, and the difficulties which beset us must be gradually worked away. The more ready the laboring classes are to accept the inevitable low wages of the present time, and to work for whatever their employers are able to pay them, the more quickly will better times come. The inauguration of strikes at the present time is like bleeding a man who is just beginning to recuperate from the prostrating effects of sickness. Let us now bring together the reasons why the policy of inflating the currency in any way should be condemned, and why the policy of resumption should be carried out.

1. All experience shows that gold and silver form the only stable basis for any system of currency. Gold always has been, now is, and for generations to come will continue to be, the standard of value for the whole world, no matter how many paper dollars we may issue.

2. Repeated laws of Congress have pledged the national faith to all creditors that its legal tender notes should be paid in coin; and the repeal of those laws would be an act of the grossest national dishonesty, having no other result than the legalized robbery of one class of the community for the benefit of another class.

3. The only way to permanently relieve ourselves from the present financial difficulties is to take such measures that every laborer in the land shall receive his wages, be they low or high, in honest gold and silver, or in notes convertible into gold.

4. By continued resumption, we shall be saved from having again to suffer the evils of a depreciated currency; whereas, to now take a backward step would be to plunge into them again, and go once more through all the difficulties we are now encountering.

State Treasurer's Statement for July.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending July 31:

Balance on hand June 30, 1878.....	\$533,157.75
Receipts for the month.....	21,888.39
Total.....	\$744,046.14
Disbursements for the month.....	184,918.36
Balance on hand July 31.....	\$559,127.78

To the victors belong about one-sixteenth of the spoils. I'll take the other fifteen—Beaconsfield.

One of the most ambitious things in the world is the bottom of a berry-box. Its motto is that sterling old one, "There's plenty of room at the top."

CONGRESSMAN WILLITS.

HIS SPEECH ACCEPTING A NOMINATION IN THE SECOND DISTRICT—A MANLY DEFINING OF HIS POSITION.

Adrian Times Reporter.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you most heartily for this renewal of confidence by you, as the representatives of the Republican party for the second District of the State of Michigan. It is no small honor to represent 150,000 people in the councils of this great nation. Two years ago I could simply pledge to you that I would try to do my duty, honestly and faithfully. Today I will simply, most emphatically renew the same pledge. Two years ago you took me entirely on trust. To-day I have somewhat of a record behind me; a record that I cannot conceal if I would, and that I would not if I could. [Applause.] Whatever that record may be, good or bad—good and bad—cannot now be expunged, however much you or I might desire it. I have always acted in the best light that I had at the time I acted; and I tender you the assurance that though often in doubt as to what was the best thing to do, I have always followed my convictions of right. I have always acted in the line of what I considered was toward economy, and for the best interests of the people.

Mr. President, I come before you to-day with some added experience; with a more just sense of what is required of a Representative in Congress, and I trust, with some added abilities, to meet those requirements. The session of Congress just closed has been one of no ordinary interest. The nation at large has been agitated and troubled with financial questions; and, of course, every hamlet between the two oceans has been filled with financial quacks, whose nostrums have retarded rather than aided the convalescence of the body politic. Honest men have suffered; demagogues have flourished; and for a week at a time the air has been perfectly lurid with denunciations of men whose characters were above reproach; men whose memories and whose reputations are embalmed in the hearts of the American people. This onslaught upon men and measures has been instigated and spurred on by a power that we had fondly hoped had been relegated for all future time to a subordinate position, and that was fast going to the forgotten things beyond, but to-day I have more of an appreciation of what "a solid South" can do than I had two years ago. It has, in effect, controlled all matters of important legislation during the session just closed. Our army, which but a few short years ago was bound to respect, has been decimated, shorn of its powers, its officers have been degraded and its soldiers without pay. Our revenues, made necessary by the attack upon the existence of our nation, have been crippled and diminished. And Mr. President, the currency which was the outgrowth of the civil war, necessitated by it, at one time reduced to 35 cents on the dollar, but which now is nearly as sound as any currency in the world, if this "solid South" may have its way, will be in a short time sent on the dark and devious track its own Confederate scrip took not much more than a decade ago. And on all these questions the South has been a unit. I will notice but one illustration. In the House, on the final vote for the repeal of the third section of the resumption act, the total vote of the South was 88. Of these, 77 were for the repeal, and 11 against it. Seventy-eight of the total vote of the South was given for the repeal of the act, which passed the House by only 13 majority. And this is a fair sample of the acts of the South during the whole session. To-day, Mr. President, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the South is practically a unit against any resumption of specie payments at all, and in favor of a still further and extended issue of greenbacks or "legal tenders."

Only a few days since the State of Texas, by its dominant party, in convention assembled, resolved in favor of the payment of a large portion of the bonded debt of this country in these "legal tenders" and that so much of it as could be paid at once, and the balance as soon as it could be lawfully done. I need not enlarge, Mr. President. Suffice it to say that the South has no love for this national debt. And though it does not announce its future purpose to-day to be the wiping it out with a sponge, it is nevertheless practically a unit in favor of its extinguishment by a depreciated currency, which is but the short road to repudiation.

Now, Mr. President, as I have said before, this South practically controls Congress to-day. It would not do so if the North did not give it aid and comfort. This very Texas convention further made the specious and hypocritical resolve that it was in favor of our currency for the Government and for the people, for the laborer and the office-holder; for the soldier and the pensioner; for the producer and bondholder; meaning by that currency this very "legal tender" issue, as I have stated before; and this refrain comes sweeping up from Mississippi, and all the South, and it is repeated by every demagogue who can borrow a dry goods box to speak from at the street corners, for this very currency; just as though any party in the country was in favor of any different currency, properly considered and properly defined; this currency, Mr. Chairman,

PICK CLEAN AS YOU GO.

[From the Inter Ocean.]
Once we went a picking berries,
In the summer weather;
Up the hill we briskly clambered,
Boys and girls together.
Pleasantly the moments fitted—
As in youth they will—
And we said, "Let's see who soonest
Will their baskets fill?"

Cool and pleasant was the morning,
As we were on the hill;
How bright not the passing moments
Till they all were gone.

Soon the sun rode high in heaven,
With a scorching ray,

And we found, too late, the morning
Had been thrown away.

Then we strode with nimble fingers

To redeem the time,

Searching for the thickest picking,

With the widest time—

Half then we stood together,

Baskets to compare,

And we found our smallest pickers

Had the largest share.

Many were the words of wonder,

When so small a child

Came into our midst triumphant,

With her basket piled;

When we asked her how she did it,

She said, "I know,

You look for the thickest picking;

I pick as I go."

A. VAN DYKE.

Delavan, Wis., July 14, 1878.

THE EVE OF ST. JOHN.

It was a warm June day. The sun was already half-way down his western slope, moving lazily, as if weary with the long march of the summer solstice. A gauzy haze veiled without obscuring his brightness, and lent a dreamy charm to the scene below. Soft rolling hills; a stream winding between green willowy shores; seen far away, a broad blue river, and the spires and roofs of a town; these were the outlines of the landscape. In the cool piazza of the white farm house, her home for half a century, stood my grandmother, a smile on her placid face, and her mild eyes drinking in the serene beauty of the scene. Alice and I came flying down the hall staircase and stood beside her.

"Good-by, grandmamma," cried my sister. "We are going to leave you for a little while."

"Must you go to-day, my dear? The horses are away, and it is a long walk to S—. Why not wait until tomorrow?"

"You forget," I said, "that Frank comes to-morrow; and we shall be so busy with packing, and all the last things. And it is only two miles to town, after all."

"I suppose you must go, dear; but it is a long walk for Alice in this hot sun," grandmamma added, glancing from my gray walking-dress to my sister's cloudy muslin and slippers.

"Oh, I am not going, grandmamma; I shall only walk with Charlotte down to the thorn trees to take that sketch I have so often promised you. We shall both be back early to spend the long evening with you. This is my birth-night, you know—just think! I am 19—and I want you to make a festival of it."

"Be sure we will. And now, good-by, my children, for you have no time to spare."

Alice and I walked slowly down the green path which wound its way across the fields to the brook. Following this for some distance, we came to a rude wooden bridge, by which we gained the other shore; and soon a sharp bend in the stream brought us to the thorn trees of which Alice had spoken. A miniature promontory, covered with the softest and most velvety turf, was washed on two sides by the waters of the brook, while the third was guarded by a semi-circular line of gnarled and twisted thorn trees. A belt of similar trees upon the opposite shore rendered the seclusion of the place perfect. It was a spot which Titania might have chosen for her court, so still, so secret, and so green. Through a partial opening in the trees was visible a lovely bit of scenery, a sketch of which Alice, who draws with rare skill and fidelity, proposed to take in my absence. Seated here on the warm grass, the stream murmuring at her feet, and the leaves fluttering over her, I left her to her pleasant task, and regaining in a few moments more the frequented path, took my way by the long yellow high-road to the distant town.

Alice and I had been spending some months with our grandmother, and were to leave in a few days for our home in Philadelphia. Our own mother was dead; and the warm-hearted, though rather gay and fashionable step-mother who had taken her place, did not come so near to our hearts as did the gentle old lady at the farm. A part of the year we spent with the latter, always leaving her with regret. I should mention that my stepmother had son, the fruit of a former marriage, who had been absent several years in India, and at this time had just returned. As we had no brother of our own, Frank Baldwin, who was a few years older than I, had filled nearly a brother's place to Alice and myself. He was now to be our escort home, as our father was prevented by some business from coming for us himself.

This afternoon I had to make some trifling purchase at the shops, and pay a few parting visits of friendship or ceremony. We had many pleasant friends in S—, and the farewell calls consumed so much time that 9 o'clock was ringing from all the steeples before I was able to leave the town and turn my steps toward home. But the way, though lonely, was safe; and I enjoyed the quiet walk in the evening air. It must have been nearly 10 o'clock when I reached the gate which communicated with the foot-path across the fields. Of course I had no idea of meeting Alice at that hour; for though she had promised to wait for me, it was in the expectation that my return would be much earlier. Yet when I came to the turn of the path leading to the thorn trees my steps half involuntarily took that direction.

Walking on slowly, I had reached the brook, and was rounding the point where, hours before, I had left my sister, when I was startled by perceiving what seemed in the uncertain starlight to be her figure reclining on the grass under the thorn-trees. Involuntarily I passed, half in doubt, half in fear. At that instant there came from far away in the south the first low breath of the night wind sighing across the fields and stirring the stiff

leaves of the old thorns with a sound as of innumerable airy footsteps. With a sudden thrill, as if I had been conscious of some invisible presence, I called her name, but in a low, frightened voice. There was no answer; and springing forward, I knelt beside the figure of my sister, lying fast asleep upon the grass. Her flushed cheek rested on her long, white arm, and a smile like that of dreaming fancy parted her beautiful lips. Lifting her long hair, on which the night dew glistened, I took her hand, exclaiming: "Alice! Alice Vane! what are you thinking of, asleep in this damp night air?"

Slowly she opened her large eyes and gazed around with a bewildered expression.

"Dear Alice, do rouse yourself," I cried, "It is past 10 o'clock, and grandma will be crazy."

She obeyed the movement of my hand, sat up, and allowed me to wrap my shawl about her. I gathered her scattered drawing materials, and again begged her to rouse herself and go home.

"Yes, we will go," she said: "but I have been dreaming so long, I can scarcely find the boundary line between my dreams and reality."

"What were you dreaming of?"

"Oh, so many things! I must have been sleeping a long time, for the last I can remember the sun was setting, and I thought you would soon be here. I was awake then, I am sure of it. All at once there came from far up the glen a faint sweet strain of music. Then I distinguished voices singing, and presently I was surrounded by a crowd of people thronging all about me. Their garments brushed me, and their fingers touched my hair, but they never seemed to see me. Suddenly they vanished, one beautiful lady alone remaining. She stood just there, behind that long branch. She was all in green, and I could scarcely distinguish her from the trees. She spoke to me with a charming smile, and then lifting her white hand, waved it slowly through the air. I looked slowly through the air. I looked and a look stood beside me. I could not move nor speak, but his dear eyes looked into mine for a moment; then the figure slowly faded. As I gazed, other figures came by, brightening and fading before my eyes. I saw yourself and Frank, mamma, just as she used to look, and many more, all familiar faces, all persons who have had some part or influence in my life. Last of all came one I did not know. I turned to ask the lady who he was. She made no answer, but smiled and held up a ring. I thought I knew him for my future husband, and turned to look at him again. As I did so, I thought he bent over and kissed me on the lips; then slowly faded as the others had done. Now don't laugh, Charlotte, she added, catching the expression of my eyes.

"Indeed, love, I shouldn't think of such a thing. I am too deeply impressed by your doubtless prophetic vision."

"Now, Lottie!"

"Well, dear, why not? Remember that it is the eve of St John, and your birth-night. Every one knows that children born on mid-summer eve are the especial favorites of the fairy folk, and subject to their influence on that night. It is plain enough that the lady in green was your fairy godmother, and your vision must be prophetic."

Alice laughed, but in a shy, absent way, and her pretty blush was visible even in the starlight. In answer to my riddles, she admitted that before falling asleep she had been indulging in fancies about fays and the like, naturally suggested by the place and time; but as for the young man, she stoutly declared she had never seen, or imagined, or previously even dreamed of, any one in the least resembling him.

Alice was up early next morning, not a whit the worse for her greenwood nap, and very busy with her drawing. I supposed she was finishing the thorn-tree sketch; but happening to look over her shoulder when she had been at work for an hour, I saw it was a portrait on which she was engaged. It was the likeness of a young man apparently 28 or 30 years of age.

"Who is it, Alice dear?"

Alice laughed, but blushed a little. "It is the face I saw in my dream last night," said she.

"Is it possible?"

"It is the best likeness I have ever made. That is, in every feature, the face that was bending toward me when your voice broke the spell of my dream."

"Well my love you have wonderfully vivid dreams. We must take care that you do not sleep under the starlight too often."

Frank Baldwin arrived that afternoon, and we hastened our preparations for departure. He kindly offered to assist us, and stood round, man fashion, in the way, putting things in the wrong trunks, and making confusion generally. We were limited in trunk room, and Alice declared it quite impossible to get in her voluminous sketching-books. They were accordingly laid aside, to be left till they could be sent for, or until we should make our regular visit next year. Frank, roaming restlessly about, tired of our inattention, spied the books, and began to look them over. He was silent for some time; but at length he looked round with an exclamation of surprise.

"Edward Granger's portrait! Alice, where did you ever see Ned Granger?"

"I never saw him to my knowledge. Pray who is he?"

"Well, Alice," he said, "where did you get this?"

"I made it, of course."

"But I never sat to you."

"No; I drew from memory."

"How came it among these things that Charlotte brought from your grandmother?"

"I left it there last summer."

"What a little story-teller. At that time you had never seen me."

"No, nor any picture of you; yet I had drawn you, as you see."

"What does she mean, Lottie?" said Edward. "The original of this must have been myself or my double."

"Precisely. It was your double. Alice knows that as well as I do."

"Will you ladies please explain?" said my brother-in-law, throwing himself back in whimsical perplexity.

Alice laughed. "You will not believe me if I tell you," she said, seating herself upon his knee.

"It is meant for any one?"

"It is a fancy merely."

"Well, it's a most surprising accidental resemblance, considering you never saw Ned; and of course you never could, as he is at this moment on his way home from India, where he has lived for ten years—since you were a child in the nursery. By-the-way, I see that the Mogul, in which Edward sailed, has been spoken only a week out. So we may expect to see him very soon."

A day or two later we were at home, and quickly launched on the sea of gayeties always flowing through my stepmother's house. Fresh from our six months' seclusion at the farm, we entered with zest upon this new course of pleasure. Frank Baldwin was our constant ally. Alice had always been

rather his favorite, as, indeed she was everybody's; for beauty is a born queen even in the nursery. She had changed in his absence from a sweet child to a lovely woman, and he seemed so charmed with her now that I began to think this brother by adoption might become one in reality.

We had been at home a week, when one day, on returning from a drive, we learned that Frank's friend, Granger, had arrived. A good deal fatigued with traveling by sea and land, he was still in his room, but would join us at dinner. There were to be other guests, and Alice and I went up to dress. I do not know that we "primped" more than usual that day; but I remember feeling quite satisfied with my fresh summer toilet; and Alice looked supremely lovely in her pale green organdy, which would have been fatal to a complexion less dazzlingly fair. "You look like the queen of the fairies," I said, and I wondered why she should blush so at the sisterly flattery.

The blush had not quite faded when we entered the drawing-room, and Frank brought forward his friend. Mr. Granger was presented first to me, which gave me an opportunity to quietly observe him while he paid his compliments to my sister. I saw his eye light with a flash of admiration for her singular beauty; but this expression was succeeded by one of perplexity, which did not pass away for some time.

As I studied the face of the stranger, I was instantly reminded of Alice's drawing of what I called her "dream lover," and I no longer wondered at Frank's surprise at seeing it. It was indeed an astonishing resemblance.

You could have sworn it was the same face. Not only was every feature the same, even to the cut of the beard and the parting of the hair, but the expression of the whole was identical: the same soul seemed looking through the eyes. Whether Alice noticed this or not, I could not tell. She was talking in a gay and animated manner, and there was a soft light in her eye, and a flush of pleasure on her lovely cheek which made her more than usually charming.

I have no occasion to prolong this story by making mysteries; so I may as well say that the case of Mr. Granger and my sister was one of love at first sight. Their two souls melted into one at their first meeting, and the affection which sprang into life seemed to grow with every day. There were no serious obstacles to fret the current of their loves, therefore its course ran smooth. My father's only objections rested upon the fact that Alice was still so young and their acquaintance so brief. Against the match itself he had nothing to urge, as the young man's family, character, and fortune were all he could ask. So the young people had it all their own way; and the ever-beautiful drama, so old, yet eternally so new, went on once more.

For me, I hope not to wholly lose the reader's respect when I confess to a slight feeling of superstition in this matter. The singular circumstance of Alice's midsummer-night dream, so strikingly and so quickly put in process of fulfillment, would present itself to me in the aspect of a prophecy. It was easy to laugh, and talk of coincidences, but such talk explains nothing. "Dreams are but foams," says the German proverb. Is it always true? Are there not, may there not be, mysterious intelligences which, when our grosser senses are locked in slumber, have their hour of communion with human souls, and breathe into our consciousness the loftier thoughts, the purer emotions, the larger knowledge, of theirs?

It was a fine morning in June, nearly a year from the period when this veracious history commences. In the cheerful breakfast-room of my sister, Mrs. Edward Granger, still lingered a party of three, the young mistress of the house, her husband, and myself.

I had arrived the previous evening, and having been separated from Alice during the six weeks which had elapsed since her marriage, we had, of course, many things to talk over. So, though the morning was wearing away, we still sat there, Mr. Granger considerably leaving us to ourselves while he read his paper by the window. I had forgotten his presence, till a sudden exclamation from him drew my attention to his part of the room.

I had come to Alice's from grandmother's, where I had been making a visit, and had brought with me among my luggage the portfolios of sketches and drawings which she had left behind last year. They were lying on the table, and Edward, having finished his paper, and getting no attention from us, amused himself by examining them. When we turned round, he was holding in his hand, the spirit sketch of his own features, which I so well remembered.

"Why, Alice," he said, "where did you get this?"

"I made it, of course."

"But I never sat to you."

"No; I drew from memory."

"How came it among these things that Charlotte brought from your grandmother?"

"I left it there last summer."

"What a little story-teller. At that time you had never seen me."

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"Precisely. It was your double. Alice knows that as well as I do."

"Will you ladies please explain?" said my brother-in-law, throwing himself back in whimsical perplexity.

Alice laughed. "You will not believe me if I tell you," she said, seating herself upon his knee.

"It is meant for any one?"

"It is a fancy merely."

"Well, love, tell me for all that."

Alice began the story gaily, but, as it proceeded, her sportive tone became serious, and her large violet eyes deepened with an expression of earnestness and wonder. When she ceased, it was with a cheek somewhat flushed, and a sensible quiver of the lips which she could not quite control. Her husband had listened at first with smiling interest; but this soon gave way to an ominous look of exaggerated gravity; and when the story was finished, he burst into a peal of uncontrollable laughter. He laughed till the tears came into his eyes; and when we thought he had done, he suddenly started off again, and laughed till he was red. Alice and I joined in the mirth, but my sister not very heartily.

"My dear little girl," cried Edward,

"as soon as he could speak, "do you

hope to persuade me that you really

dreamed all that about the green

lady?"

"But it is true, Edward."

Edward went off again.

"And you dare aver that you were

asleep. I am confident you peeped."

"You impudent boy! Small ad-

vantage in peeping, when you were

Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly printed, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The best bristol board stock used—either white or tinted, as desired.

DON'T FORGET!

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DON'T FORGET! That \$1.15 pays for the *Commercial* until the end of the present volume, March 1, 179, with premium.

DON'T FORGET!

that to insure getting the premium all subscriptions must be paid by Sept. 1st.

Deubel Brothers have bought 6,000 bushels of new wheat.

The engine company were out for practice last Tuesday evening.

The Episcopahans gave a very pleasant lawn social at the residence of Mr. F. P. Bogardus, last evening.

The city has begun the much needed repairs on Congress street between the bridge and River street.

Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.15. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

The masons began laying the foundation of the new Union School, on Wednesday. The building will be enclosed before winter.

After Mr. W. B. Hewitt has put down such an excellent side-walk on the south side of his premises, the city can scarcely do less than repair the adjoining crossings.

Through an oversight the date of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad excursion was wrongly given last week. The excursion starts from Detroit and Ypsilanti, August 27. Mr. Clarence Tinker is the agent in this city.

Mr. J. H. Wortley has on hand an elegant set of hand decorated dinner china. The figures are butterflies and flowers. He has also new styles in decorated chamber ware, and numerous sets of the now so fashionable blue figured china.

We publish this week a full description of the new State Normal School buildings. For much of the information we are indebted to Hon. Edgar Rexford, of the State Board of Education, and to Mr. David Edwards, the superintendent of the building.

The Grand Rapids Journal speaks thus highly of Captain Allen's oration at the Soldiers and Sailors Reunion:

"The oration by Hon. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, delivered at the recent soldiers and sailors reunion at Kalamazoo, is justly receiving its full meed of praise from all who heard it and also from the press of the State. 'Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold,' and brother Allen is one of that kind of talkers."

Letters remaining uncalled for Aug. 9th: Della Bird, Wm. A. Burnett (For.), Mary Cornell (For.), Sarah J. Rand, Fanny Hill, Geo. Haskins, John B. Laurian, Henry McElyatt, Geo. A. Near, Edmond Perry, Althea Potter, Chr. Renner, Mary Riley, J. A. Stevens, Chas. S. Smith, M. D. M. R. Thompson, Ella Tuttle, Miss A. L. Williams.

C. SPENCER, P. M.

As a matter of local interest we print the following: A National Greenback Labor convention for the county of Washington will be held at Hangstefer's hall, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday the 22nd day of Aug., 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be supported at the coming election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. Each township and ward will be entitled to their usual number of delegates.

RAILROAD MEETING.—Mr. Ashley, Jr., of Toledo, met a number of our citizens at the office of Capt. Allen, on Wednesday evening last. His object was to induce Ypsilanti to defray two-thirds of the expense (\$1,400) of building a "Y" at the junction of the Hillsdale, and the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroads. Saline has agreed to pay one-third. One of the arguments used was the fact that the Michigan Central makes heavy freight discriminations in favor of Ann Arbor, a proceeding which a southern connection would check. The citizens, however, seem indisposed to move in the matter.

GATES.—The following extract in regard to the gate controversy, taken from the *Post and Tribune* has been handed us for publication:

"We gave advice last week to be in no hurry about paying these claims, and not to pay at all until they had been thoroughly investigated—and we repeat that advice. We find, on examination, that a patent was issued for a farm gate in 1863 to John C. Lee, as claimed. That patent consisted of a morticed post through which the bars of the gate slid back till an upright bar in the middle of the gate was reached and stopped any further sliding back; then the gate turned around by an arrangement of the post for that purpose. Now, if the gates in common use differ from this one which was patented, they are not an infringement. For instance, if instead of the post being morticed, blocks are nailed upon the front of the post and a face board nailed over them the length of the post, that is not a mortice, although it will serve the purposes of one, and would not be an infringement. So, if there are other variations in essential particulars, there is no trespass on the rights of the patentee. It has got to be a close and substantial copy of the patented article to warrant a suit with any chance of recovery."

CHURCH ADDITIONS.—Extensive additions are being made to the Catholic church. A good sized room, opening on Hamilton street, and an ante-room connecting it with the church have been added. An altar will be erected in the larger room, and here will be held the weekly services in the church, choir rehearsals and other meetings when it would be too expensive to warm the church.

THE SEXTETTE BAND.—The lawn social given by the Ypsilanti Sextette Band, at the residence of Mr. George Schaefer, last Saturday evening, was in every way a success. The band cleared \$27. During the week the new uniform has been on exhibition at Keyes' news depot. The dress coat is of fine blue broadcloth, tastefully trimmed with white. Heavy gilt epaulets ornament the shoulder, and the buttons bear the regulation musician's device—a lyre. A hat, waist belt and music pouch are to be added in the course of time. Through the kindness of Mr. F. P. Bogardus, the band are to have their uniforms in time for the Knights Templar excursion to Put-In-Bay. The band are to furnish the music for the excursion; they will leave for Hillsdale the evening of the 13th and will be gone until the 16th.

From the *Ann Arbor Register*.

The finances of the red ribbon club are in a very satisfactory condition, as there is \$250 in the treasury and all debts are paid.

On the 20th, Mr. C. H. Rynd, son of Regent Rynd, was married to Miss Elith P. Comstock. The bride is a daughter of the late Judge Comstock.

August 17 is the day for the grand temperance rally at Whitmore lake. An outdoor meeting and picnic will be held, and prominent speakers secured.

The Dundee lodges of Odd Fellows have extended an invitation to all lodges in the immediate vicinity to visit them Wednesday, Aug. 14th. Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Dexter, and Saline, and numerous other lodges are expected to be represented.

From the *Ann Arbor Register*.

R. E. Frazer will stump this Congressional District for Thomas, in particular, and Greenbackism in general.

The next meeting of the Washtenaw county Pomological Society will be held at Fireman's Hall in this city, Aug. 13, 1878. The topic of discussion will be "The Apple and its Cultivation."

A barn belonging to Lawrence Horrigan, who lives a mile and a half south-west of Dexter, was burned Saturday, together with a horse, a quantity of farming utensils, and nearly the entire wheat crop of Mr. Horrigan. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

An effort is being made to secure some to take the place of W. K. Gibson, who resigned his position on the commission, to whom the case of Douglas vs. the University was referred. If no one can be agreed upon who will accept, the case will go over to September 6th, to which day court has been adjourned.

From the *Dexter Leader*.

Some of the old wheat, for a year stored away, waiting for higher prices, begins to come in now. Evans & Co. bought, in one morning last week, fifteen loads, nearly all old.

Last Tuesday week, just before noon, Mrs. Elmeline Chapman and daughter, from Unadilla, were coming into town in a light open wagon. When they came near the railroad crossing at H. B. Jones' corner, they saw the Day Express rapidly approaching; and thinking they were too near to back out, whipped up their horse to cross ahead of the train. The whip and whistle so startled the old horse that he did get the wagon over—and just over—probably not two seconds of time to spare. Being much excited, the horse became unmanageable, and before going many yards, overturned the wagon, throwing the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Chapman's injuries were not serious, being abrasions of the skin upon her face and arm; the young lady, however, was caught in the lines and dragged for some distance, the lateral bone of her right arm being broken just above the wrist joint, besides being badly bruised and cut. It was a very narrow escape. Dr. Rogers, assisted by Drs. Ewing and Lee, attended the wounds.

From the *Saline Standard*.

The remains of Dr. Ely Cook, who died on Monday, the 29th ult., were taken to Delhi, New York, for interment.

Mr. Walter Cheever will teach at Dundee during the coming year.

Rev. J. A. Wilson, D. D., has returned from his visit to Calumet.

Mr. Lucius Mills will take charge of the Plainwell school next year.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Cleve start for Lake Superior next week.

Miss Anna M. Cutcheeon returned on Tuesday from an extended trip in the East.

Mr. Robert Barr will superintend the schools of Oscoda during the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Uhl, of Grand Rapids, have been spending the week in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Perkins started for the White Mountains, via River St. Lawrence on Tuesday.

Mr. L. A. Barnes and daughter are visiting in New York State. They will be absent three or four weeks.

Mr. Egbert Jansen, of the firm of Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, has been in the city during the past week.

Mrs. Frank Fairbrother, nee Miss Fannie Clark, of Washington, D. C., is visiting the family of Mr. J. W. Van Cleve.

Martin Cremer has been elected President of the old Reform Club, the position having been vacant since the resignation of D. A. Wise, several weeks since.

The following Ypsilantians are at the Elmira Water Cure: Mrs. Joseph Lucking, Mrs. Clark S. Wortley, Miss Delia Compton, Miss Eliza Shier, Miss Susie King.

Professor Bellows left home on Tuesday last to conduct teachers' institutes in the Upper Peninsula. Prof. Corbin, of Bay City, is to assist him. Professors Estabrook and Putnam will hold an institute at Napoleon, Aug. 12; and Professors Putnam and Bellows one at Benton Harbor, Aug. 26.

From the *Ann Arbor Argus*.

Prof. Watson has returned from Wyoming in the faith that he saw Leverrier's Vulcan.

Real estate agents report an unusual demand for houses to rent. More sales than usual are also being made.

Company A is arranging to give an excursion to Toledo and Put-in-Bay some day next week, probably on Thursday.

The city reservoirs adjoining the Court House are to be connected with the new county reservoir so as to get the overflow.

No slight damage has been done to the wheat crop for want of help in harvesting, and yet able-bodied tramps beg from house to house.

S. B. McCracken, of Detroit, formerly of this city, has launched out as a greenback speaker. Mac has always more crochets than he could count on his fingers and toes.

The Building Committee have voted to order two more statues for the Court House, one to be paid for by subscription, and the Board of Supervisors to be asked to pay for the other one.

We saw a farmer in town a day or two ago who complained that he hadn't room to store his grain, and must either enlarge his storage or sell his wheat before he could bin his oats. And that farmer is not alone. With his crop to sell, even at 90c. a bushel the average farmer of Washtenaw County is better off than the middle man or the mechanie.

In 1877 Washtenaw county raised 1,184,000 bushels of wheat on 55,410 acres, or 21 bushels to the acre. Five counties report a larger number of acres, but only two, Clinton and Oakland, figure up more bushels. Clinton's report is 50,423,423 acres, and 1,200,433 bushels—23 bushels to the acre. Oakland's figures are 62,340 acres, and 1,330,604 bushel—21 to the acre. In May, 1878, Washtenaw had 66,527 acres of wheat, Calhoun, Jackson, Kalamazoo, and Oakland

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Jacob A. Holt, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE YPSILANTI REFORM CLUB meets in Light Guard Hall Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow will be addressed by Miss Ida Hultin, of Saline.

THE YPSILANTI REFORM CLUB meets in New Jerusalem Chapel Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. The meeting this week will be addressed by Mr. H. E. H. Bower, of Ann Arbor. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of reform.

County Items.

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